

PUBLIC HEALTH

IN

1963



IN THE URBAN DISTRICTS OF

SHIPLEY

BINGLEY

BAILDON

DENHOLME

County Council of the West Riding of Yorkshire



WITH THE COMPLIMENTS
OF THE
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
TOWN HALL
SHIPLEY
YORKSHIRE

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1963

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

BY THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30084544>

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Town Hall, Shipley.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health
Committees of the Urban Districts of
Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Returns in the bodywork of the Report differ in small measure from general trends in the country, and the most encouraging feature is one of steady progress rather than fluctuations from year to year. Perinatal and Infant Mortality Rates in particular have been consistently good. A rise in the Birth Rate (as in 1962) if projected over the next decade poses not a few problems. More persons of vulnerable age groups; for example; infants, young children and aged persons present a challenge to both the preventive medical and domiciliary services.

Housing

Substantial progress has been made in Shipley, Bingley and Baildon, and the scope of urban renewal in Shipley itself is impressive. Demolition of back-to-back property, the squalid heritage of nineteenth century industrialism, continues.

Clean Air

Confirmation of Smoke Control Orders for contiguous areas of Baildon, Bingley and Shipley have produced one of the largest smoke free zones in the country. This requires considerable application on the part of Public Health and Smoke Inspectors and their clerical assistants.

Fluoride in Water Supplies

The policy of the County Council and Urban Districts in this Division agree on the implementation of this measure to ensure dental health in the next and succeeding generations. A noisy and influential minority of uninformed opinion continues, however, to obstruct what is indeed an urgent social need. No responsible body of professional or lay opinion denies the value of fluoridisation of water supplies. On occasion however, the advantages of democracy are exploited by dissident cranks masquerading as though authoritative and misleading public opinion.

Health Education

Lectures, demonstrations and new techniques of health education have been exhibited by the Health Visitors to selected organisations such as Mothers' Clubs in Bingley, Wrose and Baildon, and in the various schools and clinics in the divisional area.

Co-operation with General Practitioners

There has been a long established and friendly relationship between the Health Department and medical practitioners. It is anticipated that when the new clinic at Cottingley opens five general medical practitioners will hold surgeries and a Health Visitor will be attached.

Chiropody

Few of our health provisions for aged persons contribute more to personal well being than chiropody. The Service is no longer conducted on an agency basis but directly controlled from the department. Premises used are at County clinics or private surgeries. Should need arise, however, aged persons may be visited in the home. In the Report attention is drawn to the need for greater emphasis on foot health in childhood and adolescence.

Care and After-care

Discharge from local hospitals is notified by Almoners and other staff and the follow up by a Health Visitor may be supplemented by her attendance at hospital. There is a regular link between the Health Visitor and out patient clinics on diabetes, tuberculosis and geriatrics.

Problem Families

Two meetings were held during the year of local officers of the social services under the chairmanship of the Medical Officer of Health, and detailed measures for relief and rehabilitation were studied.

Mental Health

Two officers devote their whole time to care and sustenance of the mentally ill and the sub-normal. The rapid development of this Service requires attendance at mental hospitals, out-patient clinics and clubs as well as supervision of the patient at home and work.

Home Accidents

The three independent associations of Bingley (serving Denholme) Shipley and Baildon have had a successful and busy year and excerpts from their Annual Reports are included.

It is appreciated that many subjects undertaken by the staff have been inadequately dealt with, and much work related to hospitals, homes and schools may not be included. Nevertheless, Part III services seal loopholes in the many and varied Acts that provide so complex a pattern of social need in modern society.

Yours faithfully,

John B. Bingley

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

1963 - 1964

SHIPLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor T.M. Duggan, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor C.V. Barber.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor Mrs. C. Turner.
	Councillors:	T.E. Hainsworth, D.A. Kay, J. King, P.M. Phillips, G.A. Shaw, F. Thornton, J.P. T. Wilcock.
BINGLEY	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor E.K.Eckersley, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor M. Calvert.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor K. Marshall.
	Councillors:	A. Ackroyd, A.R. Bentley, J.P. P.R. Boothman, J.A. Brearley, J. Craven, J.R. Escritt, T. Pawson, Mrs. W. Taylor.
BAILDON	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor R.W. Bolton, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor N. Woodhead J.P.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor F. Atkinson.
	Councillors:	H. Chapman, C. Dewhirst, C. Pilkington, F. Sanderson, L.P. Warne, I. Williams.
DENHOLME	The Chairman of the Council:	Councillor L. Brooksbank, J.P.
	Chairman:	Councillor J. Whitaker.
	Vice-Chairman:	Councillor L.W.J. Channon.
	Councillors:	J.A. Cawthray, L. Driver, G.A. Stubbs, P.F. Hoyle, W. Tidswell, J.F. Delves.

OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:	J. Battersby, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health:	G. Buckle, M.B., B.S.
Senior Public Health Inspectors:	<u>Shipley</u> W. Farndale, * + x Test. I.P.C.
	<u>Bingley</u> W.E. Cooke, " + Test. I.P.C., F.R.S.H. Retired October 1963.
	J. Aveyard, " + Test. I.P.C., M.R.S.H. Appointed October 1963.
	<u>Baildon</u> R. Horsfall, * + o H. Pearson. * M.R.S.H. (part-time)
Additional Public Health Inspectors:	<u>Denholme</u> W.H. Blackburn, * + <u>Shipley</u> F. Carroll, * + R. Clark, * + M.C.D. Pedley, " + <u>Bingley</u> F. Bilney, * + x A.R.S.H. D.C. England, " + A. Robertshaw.
Smoke Control Inspector:	F.G. Falkingham, D.P.A.
Senior Clerk:	

A.R.S.H.	Associate of the Royal Society of Health
M.R.S.H.	Member " " " " " "
F.R.S.H.	Fellow " " " " " "
+	Meat and Foods Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health
o	" " " " " " Sanitary Association of Scotland.
x	Smoke Inspectors Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.
Test. I.P.C.	Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.
*	C ertificate of Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1963

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Population Estimated Mid 1963	29,860	23,350	12,640	2,560	68,410
<u>Live Births</u>					
Legitimate	465	422	222	36	1,145
Illegitimate	29	20	8	1	58
Total	494	442	230	37	1,203
<u>Still Births</u>					
Legitimate	8	7	1	1	17
Illegitimate	-	1	-	-	1
Total	8	8	1	1	18
Total live and Still Births	502	450	231	38	1,221
<u>Deaths under 1 year</u>					
Legitimate	8	10	3	1	22
Illegitimate	2	-	-	-	2
Total	10	10	3	1	24
<u>Deaths under 4 weeks</u>					
Legitimate	6	6	3	1	16
Illegitimate	2	-	-	-	2
Total	8	6	3	1	18
<u>Deaths under 1 week</u>					
Legitimate	4	5	3	1	13
Illegitimate	2	-	-	-	2
Total	6	5	3	1	15
<u>Deaths all causes</u>	395	292	156	34	877
Percentage of Total Births, occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	77	79	77	82	78
Percentage of Deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	58	60	51	69	58

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Estimated number of dwellings	10,847	9,080	4,622	1,029	25,578
Rateable Value of District (1st April)	£851,121	£683,235	£383,847	£63,925	-
Product of Penny Rate (1963/64)	£ 3,446	£ 2,500	£ 1,534	£ 243	-

CRUDE RATES

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Live Births	16.5	18.9	18.2	14.5	17.6
Deaths - All causes	13.2	12.5	12.3	13.3	12.8
Infective & Parasitic Diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Syphilis & other Venereal Diseases	0.07	0.09	-	-	0.06
Tuberculosis - Respiratory	0.07	0.04	0.08	-	0.06
- Other	-	-	-	-	-
- All forms	0.07	0.04	0.08	-	0.06
Cancer	2.58	1.84	2.53	3.13	2.34
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	1.94	2.44	2.22	1.95	2.16
Heart & Circulatory Diseases	5.12	5.01	4.27	4.69	4.91
Respiratory Diseases	1.61	1.58	1.58	3.13	1.65
Maternal Mortality	5.98	-	-	-	2.46
Infant Mortality - Total	20.2	22.6	13.0	27.0	19.9
- Legitimate	16.2	22.6	13.0	27.0	18.3
- Illegitimate	4.0	-	-	-	1.7
Neo-Natal Mortality	16.2	13.6	13.0	27.0	15.0
Early Neo-Natal Mortality	12.1	11.3	13.0	27.0	12.5
Still Births	15.9	17.8	4.3	26.3	14.7
Perinatal Mortality	27.9	28.9	17.3	52.6	28.7
Percentage of Live Births which were illegitimate	5.9	4.5	3.5	2.7	4.8

COMPARABILITY FACTORS

Births	1.07	1.03	1.03	1.20	-
Deaths	1.02	1.02	1.05	1.01	-

ADJUSTED RATES (Crude Rate multiplied by Comparability Factor)

Births	17.7	19.5	18.7	17.3	-
Deaths	13.5	12.8	13.0	13.4	-

<u>Comparison with:</u>	<u>Births</u> (Adjusted Rates)	<u>Deaths</u> (Adjusted Rates)	<u>Neo-Natal Deaths</u> (Crude Rates)	<u>Perinatal Deaths</u> (Crude Rates)
Administrative County	18.3	13.3	15.0	31.1
Aggregate of Urban Districts	18.4	13.6	15.2	31.6
England and Wales	N.A.	N.A.	14.2	N.A.

PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1963

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Population Estimated Mid 1963	29,860	23,350	12,640	2,560	68,410
<u>Live Births</u>					
Legitimate	465	422	222	36	1,145
Illegitimate	29	20	8	1	58
Total	494	442	230	37	1,203
<u>Still Births</u>					
Legitimate	8	7	1	1	17
Illegitimate	-	1	-	-	1
Total	8	8	1	1	18
Total live and Still Births	502	450	231	38	1,221
<u>Deaths under 1 year</u>					
Legitimate	8	10	3	1	22
Illegitimate	2	-	-	-	2
Total	10	10	3	1	24
<u>Deaths under 4 weeks</u>					
Legitimate	6	6	3	1	16
Illegitimate	2	-	-	-	2
Total	8	6	3	1	18
<u>Deaths under 1 week</u>					
Legitimate	4	5	3	1	13
Illegitimate	2	-	-	-	2
Total	6	5	3	1	15
<u>Deaths all causes</u>	395	292	156	34	877
Percentage of Total Births, occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	77	79	77	82	78
Percentage of Deaths occurring in hospitals, nursing homes, etc.	58	60	51	69	58

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
Estimated number of dwellings	10,847	9,080	4,622	1,029	25,578
Rateable Value of District (1st April)	£851,121	£683,235	£383,847	£63,925	-
Product of Penny Rate (1963/64)	£ 3,446	£ 2,500	£ 1,534	£ 243	-

Erratum

Page 9 (lines 14, 15 & 16)

The following figures should be substituted for those shown.

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Division</u>
"Infant Mortality"					.
- Total	20.2	22.6	13.0	27.0	19.9
- Legitimate	17.2	23.7	13.5	27.8	19.2
- Illegitimate	68.9	-	-	-	34.5

STATISTICAL SUMMARY - 1951/61 CENSUS

Population

	Acres	1961			1951			Intercensal Change	
		Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Nos.	Per Cent
Baildon	2,831	12,151	5,721	6,430	10,131	4,685	5,446	2020	19.9
Bingley	11,418	22,272	10,248	12,024	21,568	9,864	11,704	704	3.3
Denholme	2,536	2,597	1,206	1,391	2,587	1,223	1,364	10	0.3
Shipley	2,184	29,758	13,968	15,790	32,680	15,206	17,474	-2922	-8.9
	18,969	66,778	31,143	35,635	66,966	30,978	35,988	-188	-0.3

Private Households

Private Dwellings

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Increase</u> + -	<u>Per Cent</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1951</u>	<u>Increase</u>	<u>Per Cent</u>
Baildon	4,341	3,458	883	25.5	4,381	3,441	940	27.3
Bingley	8,012	7,340	672	9.2	8,321	7,269	1,052	14.5
Denholme	976	939	39	4.2	996	937	59	6.3
Shipley	10,482	10,760	-298	-2.8	10,598	10,408	190	1.8

Population

Registrar General Annual Estimates

	<u>Shipley</u>	<u>Bingley</u>	<u>Baildon</u>	<u>Denholme</u>	<u>Combined</u>
1951	32,585	21,560	10,132	2,586	66,863
1952	32,620	21,700	10,020	2,608	66,948
1953	32,740	21,780	9,985	2,604	67,109
1954	32,780	21,890	10,040	2,590	67,300
1955	32,470	21,790	10,420	2,600	67,280
1956	32,200	21,660	10,740	2,620	67,220
1957	31,910	21,670	10,860	2,640	67,080
1958	31,630	21,710	11,130	2,610	67,080
1959	31,380	21,850	11,240	2,550	67,020
1960	31,120	22,090	11,440	2,550	67,200
1961	29,880	22,430	12,090	2,560	66,960
1962	29,880	22,990	12,380	2,580	67,830
1963	29,860	23,350	12,640	2,560	68,410

POPULATION NOTES

(Ref. Tables, page 10)

The Census in the West Riding in 1961 showed that there was an increase in the West Riding well below the national average due to the effects of migration and the low natural increase. The cause was the age old movement of people from rural to populous industrial areas, particularly south. Within the Shipley, Bingley, Baildon area these trends were representative of the county. The features of the population were a numerical preponderance of women with a high percentage of women workers both married and unmarried. Many of these are of course skilled workers in the textile industry. Additional births and migration effected an appreciable increase in the local population. This, however, is less apparent than in the large cities: consequently we are not confronted with the intensity of social problems apparent there. The high frequency of marriage and earlier marriage among women, plus the trend towards having two, three or four children in the first few years of married life expedited the rate of population growth. Lastly, Infant Mortality and the Still Birth Rate continue to fall. The combined effect of these factors compensates the ageing trend of the adult population, but tends to weight problems arising from socially vulnerable groups of young children and aged persons. This will have profound effects on socio-medical provisions in the next decade.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Division comprises four Urban Districts - Shipley, Bingley, Baildon and Denholme. The primary industry is wool manufacture, but there is considerable population engaged in other heavy industries.

Shipley is an industrial centre engaged in textiles, engineering and distributive trades. The principal industry is the manufacture of worsted cloth. Apart from the processes of woollen manufacture, heavy and light engineering, the manufacture of food stuffs and women's garments are important manufactures. The demolition of old property and extension of urban re-development has altered the whole aspect of the shopping centre and residential part of the town. New housing estates have been erected and industrial re-development concentrated in the central area. Further clearance and re-development will, in the next decade, leave little of the more depressing aspects of old Shipley.

Bingley has a busy industrial centre with wool as the staple industry; joinery, tanning, engineering and other manufactures providing employment. The periphery has numerous farms, many included in the green belt. New housing proceeds in the centre of the town and at Cullingworth, Harden, Wilsden, Eldwick, Crossflats and Gilstead. Cottingley comprises more than 350 houses and flats and continues to expand. Further community enterprises there are envisaged.

The lower part of Baildon is industrial with mills, factories and workshops. The centre is residential and further extension is taking place in the upper town adjacent moorland.

Denholme environs are rural but the centre of the town is predominantly of nineteenth century type with a large percentage of back to back houses. The town is industrial in character and the periphery scattered hamlets and farms. Basic industries are associated with wool, although silkwear, joinery, stone quarrying and sawmills provide occupation.

EMPLOYMENT

Although there is an influx of foreign labour, a factor caused by a high demand locally for artisans and semi-skilled and unskilled labour in textiles, these workers tend to live outwith the urban district. The Manager of the Ministry of Labour Employment Exchange, Rhodes Place, Shipley, informs me that, during the first three months of 1963, the number of unemployed rose to the highest level since 1952, partly because of the severity of cold weather, and partly because of the trade recession which began in 1962 and which was attributed to Common Market uncertainties.

Over two hundred men were unable to follow their outdoor occupations because of the keen frost. Four hundred workers were on short time, mainly from textile and engineering industries.

Fortunately, however, the situation improved rapidly from March onwards, and in September 1963 there were 245 persons on the Register compared with 796 in February. The year ended with 251 unemployed, a seasonal rise of only 6 compared with the more usual 20, and a fairly high demand for labour in all industries.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

It is the intention of the Local Health Authority in the West Riding, in extending domiciliary services over the next decade, to add considerably to the staff of trained social workers. The intention is partly for the purpose of specialisation and partly to relieve professional medical and nursing workers of the non-medical aspects of their duties. At the same time, greater emphasis will be laid on community care of the mentally ill, both before and after admission to mental hospital, or on the other hand, during supervision by the psychiatrist while the patient is living at home and in occupation.

It is intended to promulgate a policy of close relation with the family doctor, although no particular set pattern of relationship is laid down. The policy adopted in one part of the Division, for instance rural, would naturally differ from that applying in a heavily industrialised town like Shipley or Bingley. Custom and usage has already brought the Health Visitor and family practitioner into daily contact. This is particularly true where the medical practitioner has an advantage of patients in his maternity home and access to his hospital. Nevertheless much professional conservatism remains to be overcome but no single arrangement or designation of Health Visitors to particular medical practices will of itself overcome the complexity of the problem.

HOSPITAL SERVICES AND LIAISON

A wide range of hospitals communicate daily with the Divisional Medical Office. The Health Visitor herself may on occasion visit hospital, but more often telephone contact is maintained with the appropriate hospital staff or general medical practitioners.

At least two of the Health Visitors, for example, attend special clinics and the following short reports on (a) Nurse Barnes' work at the Diabetic Clinic, and (b) Nurse Long's work with the Geriatric Clinic and Consultant in each case exemplifies the benefits, co-operation and after-care.

(a) DIABETIC FOLLOW-UP

"In June 1962 Dr. Smith, Consultant Physician in charge of the Diabetic Clinic at the Bradford Royal Infirmary, requested the assistance of a Health Visitor in the Division to give follow up advice to diabetic patients in their homes. It was arranged that the appointed Health Visitor would attend the Clinic at three weekly intervals. As far as possible patients from the Division would attend on these dates so that any difficulties experienced could be discussed to the advantage of patient and Doctor.

I first attended the Clinic in July 1962 and since then have supervised the treatment of 44 new diabetic patients. The patient is issued at his first clinic attendance with a urine testing outfit and diet sheet. It is my job to teach the correct method of urine testing and the keeping of accurate records. I also have to discuss the diet sheet in great detail so that the patient can learn to substitute one item of diet for another to achieve variety. This is essential if the patient is to be persuaded to remain permanently on a low carbohydrate diet. Many of the patients are elderly with set patterns of eating and most require much encouragement at the beginning to keep to their diets. A very high percentage can be stabilised by diet alone. A few require insulin or tablets to control their diabetes."

(b) GERIATRIC UNIT AT ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, BRADFORD

Consultant Dr. MacCuish

"During the year there have been 38 visits to the Geriatric Unit. The number of patients discharged was 71.

After-care visits were paid by Health Visitors to ascertain whether any assistance was needed in the form of domestic help or nursing equipment.

In addition at the request of Dr. MacCuish visits were paid to patients who were on the waiting list for admission to hospital, either for holiday stay or for a longer period."

HOSPITALS WITHIN HEALTH DIVISION 4

THE MATERNITY HOME, SHIPLEY (Bradford 'A' Group)

Twenty beds are available for patients before and after confinement. In the first instance, Matron arranges admission contacting where necessary Consultant, General Practitioner or the Medical Officer of Health. The discharge of each patient is notified to the Health Department. Staff comprises Matron, Sisters, Midwives and Nurses. General Medical Practitioners are in attendance for their own patients, and the Home has the consultant supervision of Mr. G. A. Craig, F.R.C.O.G., Obstetrician and Gynaecologist, and advice of Dr. Arthurton, Consultant Paediatrician.

SALT'S HOSPITAL.

A General Practitioner Unit with 24 beds.

Services provide:-

(a) Physiotherapy	Daily
(b) Out-patients	"
(c) X-ray	"
(d) Consultant Surgeon	Once weekly
(e) Consultant Psychiatrist	" "
(f) Consultant Physician	On call
(g) Consultant Pathologist & Haematologist	Once weekly

BINGLEY HOSPITAL

There are 68 beds for general medical, surgical, gynaecological cases, and beds for children. The hospital is administered by the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Hospital Management Committee through a House Committee. Out-patient facilities and a number of Specialist departments are available as follows:-

Surgical	3 sessions weekly
Medical	1 session weekly
Psychiatric	1 session fortnightly
Gynaecological	1 " "
Ear, Nose and Throat	1 " "

A modern X-ray Unit is attached to the hospital. Nursing staff under Matron comprises 1 Assistant Matron, 7 Sisters and approximately 30 nurses.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

- (a) Expectant mothers were admitted principally to the Maternity Home, Shipley: St. John's, Keighley: St. Luke's, Bradford: Cawder Ghyll Maternity Home, Skipton, and Halifax General. Provisions for abnormal cases are supplied at St. Luke's, Bradford or Victoria, Keighley. Beds are usually available for all mothers who seek hospital accommodation, not always however at the hospital of choice. A satisfactory service has developed and we enjoy the full co-operation of the Medical Officers of Health of Keighley and Skipton in addition to the staff of Hospitals and Homes.
- (b) Infectious disease cases are referred by the General Medical Practitioner direct or through the Health Department to Leeds Road, Bradford, or Morton Banks, Keighley. We are indebted to Doctors Beach and Barker and Matrons and staff of these hospitals for their continued assistance.
- (c) Chronic sick (usually elderly persons) are admitted variously to Raikeswood, St. John's, Keighley, Thornton View, Stoney Ridge, or Calverley through the Hospital Management Committees of Bradford 'B' Group or the Bingley, Keighley, Skipton and Settle Group respectively.
- (d) Infirm aged were accommodated in Part 111 (County Welfare Homes) at Thornton View, Clayton: The Shroggs, Steeton: Hillworth Lodge, Keighley, and "Woodville", Keighley.
- (e) Cases of mental and nervous disorder are admitted either to High Royds or Scalebor Park.

There is a rapid increase in the demand on Health Visitors to determine priorities for admission of elderly patients. Early notification of discharge enables the Health Visitors to determine the needs of the patient about to leave hospital.

(Mental Hospital admission and discharge arrangements, see Mental Health Section).

AMBULANCES

Shipley and Baildon

The Ambulance Depot is sited in Dockfield Road, Shipley. I am indebted to the County Ambulance Officer for the following report on the Service for the year 1963:-

1. Patients -

(a) Admissions	1,199
(b) Discharges	596
(c) Transfers	381
(d) Out-patients	10,862
(e) Accident Patients	264

2. Analysis of Patients -

(a) Stretcher	1,953
(b) Sitting	11,349
(c) Emergency	488

3. Bingley Hospital -

Attendances (Out-patients)	621
Discharges	147
Transfers to other hospitals	222
Accident patients	2

THE CREMATORIUM, NAB WOOD, SHIPLEY.

This is sited in Bingley Road, adjacent the chapel of the cemetery. As the table below shows, cremation has increased locally since 1955 and a considerable urban area around is served which includes Shipley, Bingley, Baildon, parts of Bradford, and farther afield. The Medical Officer of Health and his Deputy are approved by the Home Office as Medical Referees, and the Clerk of the Council's Department, Town Hall, Shipley, attends legal formalities.

In the report for the year, the Executive Committee of the Great Britain Cremation Society remark on the ever increasing popularity of this method of disposal of the dead. During 1963, there were 261,340 cremations, an increase of 88.5%. The progress of cremation in relation to registered deaths has increased during the last twelve years from 19.3% in 1952 to 41% in 1963; thus, whereas twelve years ago only one person in five was cremated, now more than two in five choose this method of disposal.

Cremations at Nab Wood

	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Shipley	81	182	201	218	201	228	261	275	256
Division (4 UDCs)	138	350	391	432	488	465	505	509	506
Rest	85	478	338	376	407	395	382	426	444
Total	223	828	729	808	395	860	887	935	950

DAY NURSERIES

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire, provides accommodation for 50 children.

DOMICILIARY SERVICES FOR THE AGED.

The National Assistance Act of 1962 empowered Local Authorities to provide meals and facilities for recreation for elderly persons, either directly or through voluntary agencies. Indeed, premises, staff and equipment, including furniture, may be made available by Local Authorities to voluntary agencies. The obvious intention was to enable elderly persons to remain in their own homes and either reduce or avoid unnecessary stay in hospital or nursing home. This Act simply extended power of provision in directions being explored in this area both by voluntary agencies and local authorities. The main features of provisions for the elderly have been discussed in previous Annual Reports: the ultimate aim being a comprehensive range of provisions from recreational facilities for the healthy aged to the highly specialised provisions of curative and preventive medicine should ill health supervene. It is obvious that improved housing provisions will be needed to replace obsolete sub-standard premises which nowadays perforce are occupied by so many elderly persons.

Shipley.

The Havens at Wrose, Saltaire and the Salvation Army Citadel meet weekly and the attendances average as follows:-

Wrose	35 - 40
Saltaire	25 - 30
Salvation Army	30 - 35

The Central Haven at Saltaire is open on week days, including Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., the average attendance weekly being 130. The Windhill Haven is now closed, the members attending either central Haven or Wrose.

Mr. L. Stewart, the honorary secretary, who has kindly provided the information, gave the following individual Christmas party attendances:

	<u>Total teas</u>	<u>Parcels</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
Wrose	84	30	54
Saltaire	108	60	48
Salvation Army	76	36	40
Central	96	43	53

Over 200 attended the combined party early in the New Year at St. Paul's School Hall.

Bingley.

The following is an extract from the report of Mrs. S. Binns, Secretary of the Bingley Urban District Old People's Welfare Association for the year ended 31st August 1963:-

It is my pleasant duty to report a successful year. There have been four quarterly meetings with an average attendance of 18.

The Centres continue to flourish. The Christmas parties and summer outings were appreciated, and their financial reports were very satisfactory, Crossflatts taking a sound dividend from their purchase of land.

At the Bingley Annual General Meeting, tribute was paid to a rota lady who had been made a Justice of the Peace, Mrs. Dunwell. Eldwick paid tribute to their departing President, Mr. O. B. Stokes, and welcomed Councillor Craven as his successor.

Bingley enrolled 116 members and had 10 deaths, Crossflatts 102 and 3 deaths, Eldwick 80 and 4 deaths - making a total of 298 members and 17 deaths. In this type of work one has to accept the inevitable loss each year, but we always welcome newcomers and hope they will enjoy their membership for many years.

The Meals on Wheels service is working at maximum pressure under the organisation of Mrs. E. A. Atkinson and members of the Women's Voluntary Service. 4,801 meals were served during the year. The subsidy of this service is now borne by the West Riding County Council, the charge to the recipient being the same, one shilling per meal.

The Penny a Week Scheme is an uphill task, still being collected by Mrs. Spratt.

The Chiropody Service is now run entirely by the West Riding County Council and is still increasing, 556 on the books at present.

The Sub-Committee for Christmas gifts met and had a difficult task endeavouring to avoid duplication. The Health Visitors were most helpful.

The Radio and Television Service is still organised by Councillor Marshall.

The Flower Fund Homes Scheme has flourished during the year and, although it is not our responsibility, we must congratulate the officials and Committee who have worked so hard during the past year.

Baildon

Mrs. C. Tennant, the Honorary Secretary, reports -

The "Meals on Wheels" Service organised by Mrs. Cooper has continued to work very smoothly and efficiently. Mention was made in last years report that arrangements were being made to increase the number of meals delivered to 60 per week and this figure was attained early in the year under review. The fact that up to January 1st this year a total of 6,870 meals have been served since the scheme started in April 1961 is not only an indication of the success of the service but also clearly illustrates the unbounded enthusiasm of all the helpers connected with it. These results could not have been achieved without the whole-hearted co-operation of the caterers and once again we wish to place on record our thanks to Messrs. Peter Merchant Ltd., Mrs. Baldwin the Canteen Supervisor, and Messrs C.F. Taylor Ltd. through whose kindness the supply of meals has been made available.

The Social Committee have been responsible for running the two Havens at Towngate and Charlestown where approximately 50 members have joined in the activities each week throughout the year. The very severe weather experienced during last winter together with a drop in membership at Charlestown Haven have been responsible for lower attendances than in previous years. The informal Services conducted by the Baildon Ministers and the Annual Carol Services have been enjoyed and appreciated. Throughout the year the Committee have organised various coach trips, a visit to the Pantomime and an eight day coach tour based on Great Yarmouth when 38 members and friends had a very enjoyable holiday at moderate cost. The Annual Party was

held on December 7th when approximately 100 people were entertained to tea and a first class concert, in addition to which some 70 teas were taken out to persons who through illness or infirmity were unable to attend the party. The Committee are very appreciative of the kindness shown by the teachers and scholars of Sandals School for Harvest gifts and all other organisations who have offered entertainment to the members. The members of both Havens have again shown in a practical manner their appreciation of the facilities afforded them by raising various sums of money for the Associations funds.

The members of the Visitation Committee have throughout the year continued to visit the sick and infirm aged people. We firmly believe that this regular visiting of the elderly people in their own homes is a vital part of our work and is of untold value in alleviating loneliness and helping with the many problems besetting the aged and infirm who are confined to the house. At the present time some 77 people are being visited and every effort is constantly being made to seek out elderly people who are in real need and to whom a visit would be welcome. The annual outing for the sick and infirm people organised by the Committee took place in July when a good number of people were taken in private cars for a run in the country and entertained to tea in Harrogate. The pleasure given by this outing to the people who are normally housebound can be well imagined and our thanks are due to the owners of the cars, the drivers and all who helped to make the outing possible. This year the Visitation Committee again organised a very successful Bring and Buy Sale which resulted in a considerable sum being raised for the Associations funds.

No money raising efforts have been organised by the Finance Committee this year but the Flag Day which still remains the largest single source of income was held in July and proved very successful. The financial results of the years working are shown in the statement prepared by our Treasurer and the Committee's sincere thanks are extended to everyone who has been good enough to contribute to the funds of the Association.

The traditional gifts of cash or coal were once again distributed shortly before Christmas and the many expressions of gratitude received from the recipients clearly shows how much these gifts are appreciated.

Denholme

This very old and established Voluntary Association provides a wide range of social interest and activity at the Mechanics Institute. Visitation of the infirm and sick in their own homes is undertaken by members, and Occupational Therapy arranged by lady members of the Association.

NURSING AND ANCILLARY SERVICES FOR AGED

The District Nurse attends a large number of aged persons; indeed the major part of her duty is devoted to their care in infirmity and during illness. Socio-medical problems are the province of the Health Visitor who is able to link up with other social workers. Hostel accommodation for the elderly is provided at -

- (1) Thornton View, Bradford
- (2) The Shroggs, Steeton
- (3) Hillworth Lodge, Keighley
- (4) "Woodville", Keighley
- (5) "Crow Trees", Rawdon
- (6) Burley Hall.

Hospital accommodation is available for chronic sick at -

- (1) Calverley, Bradford
- (2) Stoney Ridge, Bradford
- (3) Heaton Royds, Bradford
- (4) St. John's, Keighley
- (5) Thornton View, Bradford
- (6) Raikeswood, Skipton.

Organic illness may be cared for in the General Hospital Service at the large hospitals of the Bradford 'A', or the Keighley Groups. Senile cases associated with mental disturbance are nursed at The Park, Rooley Lane, High Royds Hospital, or Scalebor Park, Burley. Convalescent facilities and Nursing Homes are also provided for the service of elderly persons either through Hospital Management Committee or Local Health Authority.

(Refer to other parts of the Report for Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and Home Help).

CHIROPODY SERVICE

The County Council's Scheme approved by the Ministry of Health under the National Health Service Act, 1946, provides free chiropody for elderly persons, expectant mothers and the physically handicapped.

During the year 1963, radical changes were made in the administration of the Service. These do not in any way interfere with the technical functions but afford an opportunity of providing a more uniform pattern throughout the Division. The Service is now operated administratively

directly from the Divisional Medical Office on behalf of the County Council. In Shipley, Baildon, Denholme and Wilsden, County clinic premises are used, either owned by or leased by the local health authority. In Bingley and Cullingworth, previous arrangements whereby patients attended the surgeries of approved Chiropodists, continued.

All the Chiropodists who serve the County in this Division were on an approved list accepted by the Medical Officer on behalf of the County Council and the voluntary organisations who originally helped administer the service. No full-time Chiropodists have been or are employed and the officers used undertake work on a sessional basis. A reference to tables appended below gives some indication of the scope of the Service. Evaluation of the relief afforded elderly people and the help given them in pursuing every day activities is difficult to over-estimate, for disabilities of the foot are very frequently the culmination of neglect earlier in life and failure on the part of the community to provide and practise preventive chiropody in youth.

Rapid development of the Chiropody Service as part of the national health has been as in the case of the Home Help Service, an invaluable contribution to domiciliary care and general well being.

Chiropody Treatment, 1963

<u>District</u>	<u>Number of patients treated</u>			<u>Number of treatments given</u>		
	Domiciliary Clinics, Total. etc.			Domiciliary Clinics, Total etc.		
SHIPLEY and						
BAILDON	149	661	810	923	2851	3774
BINGLEY	203	560	763	610	1965	2575
DENHOLME	28	66	94	122	308	430
	<u>380</u>	<u>1287</u>	<u>1667</u>	<u>1655</u>	<u>5124</u>	<u>6779</u>

	<u>Patients treated</u>	<u>No. of treatments</u>
Persons of pensionable age	1647	6632
Physically handicapped	20	147
Expectant mothers	-	-

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE

This Service is conducted through a Voluntary agency, The Bradford Marriage Guidance Council. Carefully selected Marriage Guidance Counsellors give advice on preparation for marriage, and the guiding principles recognise that a successful foundation for marriage is vital for both a happy family life and the welfare of society.

Apart from individual cases interviewed and personal consultations, considerable educational work is undertaken locally among women's gatherings, mixed adult groups, youth groups, grammar school groups, and other associations.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Mrs. Margaret Kay reports -

" It gives me much pleasure to present to you the Annual Report for 1963 and the statistics recorded on the previous page bear witness to the fact that it has been a busy and satisfying year. We have every reason to be proud of our achievements, which are the result of many hours of hard work and happy co-operation between the Doctors, Nurses and Voluntary Lay Workers, to all of whom my Committee are eternally grateful. There is no doubt that, due to the wider, outside influence of Radio, Television and the Press, more and more men and women are being made aware of the facilities offered by F.P.A. Clinics and this in some measure accounts for the increased number of new patients; 35 of these definitely stated that they have learned of our work through such outside agencies.

1963 saw the publishing of the F.P.A. Working Party's Report "Family Planning in the Sixties". This will have far reaching effects on the future administration of the Association as a whole, but I am sure that within this framework we can continue to give a personal and friendly service to the local community."

Drs. Joyce and Bloomer refer briefly to the increase in the number of new patients to the advice given on subfertility and marital problems. There were many enquiries about 'The Pill' and facilities were extended where patients' own doctors approved. Another innovation towards the end of the year was the introduction of cervical smears. This entails a certain amount of extra work on both medical and lay staff. Limitations to considerable extension of examinations of cervical smears were likely to arise in relation to limitation of technologists at laboratory level.

SHIPLEY & DISTRICT FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION BRANCH RETURN

January 1st to December 31st, 1963

SECTION A

No. of Sessions	94
No. of 1st Visits	441
Transfers from other Branches	46
Second Visits	412
Supplies Visits	596
Further fitting and other Visits	1,273
Average attendance per session	37
Total Attendances	3,514
Orders by post	746
Number of individual patients	1,329

SECTION B

Sources from which New Patients came	
Local Authority (Health Visitors, Midwives, District Nurses, etc.)	26
Hospitals	14
Family Doctor	70
Clinic Patient or Friend	275
Marriage Guidance Council	3
Head quarters	12
Local Press	35
Other Sources	3

SECTION C

Reason given by patient for seeking advice	
Birth Control	386
Sub fertility	3
Marital difficulty	1
Pre-marital	97

SECTION D

Age at 1st Visit

Under 21	64
21 - 25	207
26 - 35	165
Over 35	51

SECTION E

Size of Patients Family Living at 1st Visit

No children (excluding brides)	72
1 child	116
2 children	120
3 children	55
4 children	17
5 or more children	10

Distribution of New Patients

Bradford & District	162
Shipley & District	109
Keighley & District	45
Bingley & District	56
Leeds, Pudsey, Aireborough	49
Harfodale	46
Others	18

PROBLEM FAMILIES

The Co-ordinating Committee with the Medical Officer of Health as Chairman meets as required and reviews both cases and policy. Meetings are well attended by representatives of the County Welfare, Education and Children's Departments, of the National Assistance Board, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and other voluntary organisations. Officers of the local authority's Health and Housing Departments also attend. Two meetings were held at Shipley Town Hall, one in March and one early in December.

(a)	Number of Problem Families	55
(b)	New cases added to the list during the year	12
(c)	Cases removed from the district	7
(d)	Cases taken off the List	8
(e)	Number of rent guarantee cases	4

There was a slow though steady increase in cases during the year. At the March meeting the method adopted was that of a Seminar for Bingley and Denholme, and Baildon and Shipley districts respectively. Although this gave an opportunity for detailed attention to individual cases locally, the general impression was not satisfactory and at the December meeting cases were submitted on a selective basis by different members of county and voluntary organisations. This provided a most interesting and stimulating meeting, and general preference was expressed for the latter method.

HOME SAFETY

Three separate Committees on a voluntary basis operate within the Division. One for Bingley and Denholme, the second for Baildon, and the third for Shipley. This entails a considerable amount of work on the Health Department staff since two members of the staff are secretaries of the Bingley and Shipley Committees. Nevertheless, meetings are well attended and keen and interesting discussions arise. Members of the local press have been most helpful in reporting meetings and generally promoting propaganda. Meetings are held at approximately two monthly intervals and each Committee endeavours to adopt the periodic plan of R.O.S.P.A. to local circumstances.

BAILDON Mrs. S.S. Edwards reports as follows :-

" During the year a total of six meetings took place at approximately bi-monthly intervals, the first being held at the newly opened Clinic in Cliffe Avenue, by invitation of

"Dr. J. Battersby. Members were able to look round the premises, and were very impressed by what they saw.

The financial situation improved, as Baildon Urban District Council made a grant of £25 during the year. Part of this money was used to purchase a fireguard for a very needy family, on the recommendation of Miss M. Tattersall

RoSPA propaganda was distributed through various channels during the year, and included 'oil heater' leaflets, "Learn to Swim" posters, and "Buy for Safety" leaflets and bookmarks.

Contacts were made with delegates from other Committees at North Eastern Area meetings, a delegate having attended two of the quarterly gatherings, at which a host of Home Safety topics were discussed.

All our meetings were well reported in both local newspapers, and it is known that these reports are read by the public. Occasional "topical" advertisements were inserted in both newspapers e.g. dealing with the safety of step ladders in use at spring cleaning time. The Shipley Guardian carried an illustrated article dealing with this theme. Both papers re-printed RoSPA featurettes on various topics handed in.

A competition, with prizes, was organised at the Parish Church fete.

In the Autumn a poster competition was organised in schools and money prizes awarded. So far each successive Chairman of the Council has shown interest in our activities, Mr. R.W. Bolton, who took office in May, being no exception, and he presented the prizes to successful competitors, and gave a short talk to parents present at the meeting."

BINGLEY and DENHOLME

The above Committee was formed in 1960 and meets bi-monthly. The Committee consists of members of the local Council, representatives for voluntary organisations, members of the Public Health staff, co-opted members from the Bingley Training College, Electricity Board and North Eastern Gas Board.

Efforts of the Committee have been directed to all sections of the community by use of the following methods -

- (a) Propaganda.
- (b) Panel of speakers.
- (c) Exhibitions.
- (d) Competitions.

Propaganda

Leaflets, posters, of suitable material have been contributed to the local libraries, clinics, and posters have been displayed in shops. Bookmarks have always been a popular means of publicity and are distributed regularly.

The local Press have also helped in our publicity by printing articles of special occasions and by reporting the Committee's activities as they attend the meetings.

Panel of Speakers

Members of the Committee have given talks. These have been given to Veterans' Associations, Old Age Pensioners' Associations, Mothers' Clubs and Youth Clubs. Films and demonstration material used for these talks have been obtained from the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, the West Riding Fire Service, and the Gas Council.

Exhibitions

These are in the nature of two forms - static and mobile. The Children's Gala Day and the Bingley Show Day have provided opportunities for Home Safety campaigns and exhibitions have been displayed in the Clinic, the material obtained was loaned by the Public Health Department, and the Gas and Electricity Boards have also loaned equipment for this purpose. On the Children's Gala Day, home safety has been directed at children and young people, and on the Show Day at the older age group.

Film shows have been combined in these efforts and several hundred children and their parents have seen films which have been obtained from the Royal Society, the Central Film Library, and the West Riding Fire Service. A Puppet Show has also been given on these occasions.

The mobile exhibitions have taken the form of floats which have been put in a procession. On the Denholme Gala Day several hundred people must have had these reminders over the years. I am pleased to say that we won first prize one year for the best entry in our class. The local school children are asked to participate in this activity. Over the three years we have depicted -

- (a) Poisons are dangerous.
- (b) Dangers in the home.
- (c) Water safety.

Competitions

(a) These have been held annually at the Gala days and seven hundred children have competed. The competitions have taken the form of 'Spot the Mistakes' or 'word puzzles'.

(b) Competitions in schools - the above Committee has a Challenge Cup which is presented to the school sending the best entry. These competitions have taken the form of poster competitions and essay competitions. The staff and students of the Bingley Training College usually act as judges for these events.

Other Activities

We have had quizzes at youth clubs. One of the most outstanding projects has been 'Hazard House'. A house in a clearance area was obtained from the Council. The Committee members furnished, and pin pointed many hazards in all the rooms. The Yorkshire Electricity Board and Gas Board helped in this venture and the Fire Officer undertook the publicity, which entailed an interview for television. Over three thousand members of the public, including school children, passed through this house. It was an outstanding success due to the enthusiasm of all the members who worked in one capacity or another. The cost of this venture was the insurance.

Fire Guards

This Committee has provided three fire guards to families with children. These families are usually recommended by the Health Visitors and the fire guards are loaned out for as long as required. The Committee has not yet provided one to any old person, but would do so if the cause were justified and the National Assistance Board unable to help.

SHIPLEY

Mrs. E.R. Wood gave details of activities in 1961/1962, and in 1963 -

" An empty shop was loaned from a local trader for our use for four days. A miniature display of Safety in the Home units was obtained from Wakefield. About 1,000 people entered the shop to see the display during the three days it was open. The insurance of people looking around this display was the main expense at this event".

Summary of accident statistics for Shipley - 1963 (comparative)

<u>Total Accidents</u>	1963	-	344
	1962	-	365
	1961	-	357

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Fatal	3	4	5
Serious injury	38	38	44
Slight injury	86	98	99
Without injury	169	166	155
Dogs.	48	59	54

Number of persons
killed or injured

a. Killed	3	4	5
b. Seriously injured.	43	46	50
c. Slightly injured.. .. .	117	132	130

Classified as above

	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
Pedestrians	2	22	23	4	16	33	4	12	36
Pedal Cyclists	-	1	10	-	3	7	-	3	10
Mopeds and Scooters.. .. .	-	-	5	-	2	7	-	4	19
Motor Cyclists	-	3	13	-	6	12	-	9	17
Pillion - Scooters	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	5
- Motor Cycles	-	1	2	-	2	4	-	2	6
Sidecar Passengers	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drivers - Car or Taxi	-	9	23	-	3	16	1	9	14
- other vehicles.	-	-	7	-	5	12	-	2	3
Passengers - P.S.V.	1	-	7	-	1	13	-	1	4
- other vehicles.. .. .	-	7	24	-	8	27	-	8	16

Children under 15 years
(included above)

	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.	a.	b.	c.
Pedestrians	-	14	8	-	9	16	1	3	15
Pedal cyclists	-	1	5	-	2	3	-	1	5
Passengers	-	1	6	-	1	4	-	-	2
Pillion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Accident occurrence times

Peak times were 4-5 p.m. (39), 5-6 p.m. (34) and 11 p.m. - 12 midnight (2) and Fridays and Saturdays still remain the worst days for accidents (78, 61 respectively).

Causes (attributed)

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Drivers and cyclists	212	202	204
Pedestrians	39	51	40
Passengers.	5	6	4
Dogs	50	62	56
Other Animals.. .. .	-	-	2
Obstructions	-	-	2
Vehicle defects	3	12	8
Roads.. .. .	11	7	8
Weather	13	12	18
Cause not traced/other factors. ..	11	13	15

Pedestrian crossings

Light controlled	2	1	1
'Zebra'	4	7	7

Junction and type of control

'T'	140	142	153
'Y'	10	7	5
Cross roads	57	57	50
Roundabout.	7	9	14
Police or authorised person	2	2	1
Traffic Lights.	27	18	25
'Halt' sign	10	12	7
'Slow' sign	-	1	1

RECUPERATIVE HOME TREATMENT

There are three Recuperative Homes (including two for rehabilitation) for mothers and children in need of rest and a change of air who cannot leave their young children behind.

Seven Homes are available for the school and pre-school child.

There are 13 Recuperative Homes for adults. 18 cases were admitted during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

This is designed to help persons who, suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged or physically handicapped living in insanitary conditions, are unable to devote to themselves and are not receiving from others proper care and attention.

Under the original Act, application was submitted to a Magistrate's Court for removal of such persons, but later an accelerated procedure was introduced whereby application can be made to a Justice of the Peace in an emergency. It was not necessary to utilize this Section during the year, alternative provisions being secured for the few cases that came under consideration.

WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

This is administered by the Divisional Welfare Officer and his staff whose office is opposite the Town Hall, in Kirkgate, Shipley.

The Medical Officer of Health is, however, notified on Form B.D.8 of certain blind persons, and the Health Visitors enabled to contact cases where advice (for example, on cataract) is appropriate. The Department also arranged transport and assistance for blind persons to visit the Consultant Ophthalmologist.

A number of physically handicapped persons are included in the provision of chiropody and others associated with voluntary services such as Meals on Wheels. The Welfare Officer notifies the Divisional Medical Officer as new cases are added to the list of handicapped persons. Visits are mutually arranged by the Welfare Officer and the Divisional Medical Officer to nursing homes and other welfare homes.

LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory Service in Bradford provides facilities for bacteriological and virological investigation. Arrangements for collection, delivery, examination, and reports on specimens are both adequate and expeditious. Samples of water, milk and other materials were submitted by the Public Health Inspectors. Samples of blood and other body fluids and contents are examined from suspect cases. A daily service minimises delay, and preliminary telephone reports from the Bacteriologist expedites investigation in the field. Other advantages are shorter exclusion of pupils from school and persons from work; early diagnosis and prompt preventive action in cases of infectious disease. Dr. Smith and his staff have given valuable advice and help throughout the year.

Bacteriological Examinations

	Faeces	Urine	Swabs Nose	Throat	Other	Total
Shipley						
Positive	86	43	6	16	39	190
Negative	261	10	281	283	29	864
Bingley						
Positive	1	-	1	3	-	5
Negative	58	3	22	17	2	102
Baildon						
Positive	5	-	-	-	-	5
Negative	39	-	6	6	-	51
Denholme						
Positive	-	-	-	-	-	-
Negative	2	-	2	2	-	6
Division						
Positive	92	43	7	19	39	200
Negative	360	13	311	308	31	1023
Total number of specimens examined in the Division						1223

CARE AND AFTER-CARE SERVICE

Following discharge of the patient from hospital, local authority help is most frequently sought as a supportive service to the family doctor by way of home care or convalescence. The District Nurse has available a substantial range of equipment classified as nursing aids, for example, special beds, wheel chairs, chains and pulleys, commodes, and walking aids. In 1963, 407 items of equipment as nursing aids were issued on loan. Prospective discharge of the patient is usually provided by the Hospital Almoner who advises the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerical staff by telephone or letter. One Health Visitor maintains liaison with the Consultant Geriatrician at his out-patient departments at Bradford hospitals, and a Consultant advises the Health Visitor on the discharge of diabetic cases from the appropriate clinic.

The laundry service for incontinent patients provides sheets, draw sheets, pyjamas, nightdresses. The District Nurse notifies the Divisional Nursing Officer or clerk where service is required and gives an indication of requirements. Collection and delivery of soiled or clean laundry respectively is arranged on Tuesdays and Fridays and the laundry packed on the previous day for collection by van on the following morning. Clean laundry is delivered and the soiled laundry, packed in disposable bags, transferred to Thornton View where the laundry service proper is initiated. During the year service was given to the following cases:-

Shipley	33	Baildon	20
Bingley	20	Denholme	1
Division			
74			

New cases during the year 59 Cases discontinued 58

DAY AND NIGHT NURSING SERVICE

In 1963 the local authority agreed to provide a day and night nursing service in co-operation with the Marie Curie Foundation Fund for the following types of patients:-

- a) Patients suffering with carcinoma for whom the Foundation would be financially responsible.
- b) Patients suffering from other forms of illness in respect of which the financial responsibility would rest with the West Riding County Council.

The Scheme was intended to meet the needs of patients for short periods during terminal illness or other exceptional circumstance.

Many relatives prefer to help nurse the patient themselves in terminal illness for varying reasons. Nevertheless, when illness is protracted, additional help is sometimes a necessity and this service covers such need.

Four women with some nursing experience are employed on a part-time basis. These auxiliary workers are the nucleus of what may well become an expanding service. They are willing to cover cases at short notice, which is essential in this type of work. The following are two examples of cases covered:-

1. A lady aged 72, suffering with cardiac disease, chronic bronchitis and senility. She was breathless, very ill and lived alone. Elderly relatives were unable to help. The general practitioner applied for hospital admission. In consultation with the doctor and the district nursing sister, a night sitter was commenced until this lady was finally admitted to hospital.
2. A lady aged 59, suffering in the terminal illness from carcinoma of the pancreas with ascites. Her husband, who did a great deal for his wife, worked on nights and as it was essential that he should go out to work, as there were no other relatives available, a night nurse was commenced. This was continued for a fortnight when the patient died.

During 1963, 3 cancer cases and 2 other cases were covered.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education as engaged in by medical and nursing staff and by the Public Health Inspectors, is directed at various groups in the community, for example, the sick to help recovery, the disabled to teach him or her how to cope and live with their disabilities, and the healthy to maintain and promote health. Health Education is itself a means not an end: not a target but a discipline. Its methods are implied rather than manifest and it is promoted to help vulnerable groups such as expectant mothers, elderly persons, the infant, and the mentally ill. Specialized experience in socio-medical work enable trained staff to present the subject from its

own viewpoint. The Midwife, for example, at her ante-natal clinic, can give instructions as to the care of the expectant mother and baby care first by means of talks then by special aids, and leads discussions among the mothers themselves. The District Nursing Sister by her every day work in the home and the application of her nursing technique, can administer true Health Education and re-inforce it by appropriate advice to the patient and relatives.

The Health Visitor's scope of duty is so extensive that Health Education is an integral part of every aspect of her work. In the normal course of duty, the Health Visitor instils Health Education perhaps by direct individual approach to the mother or aged person at home.

Demonstrations, talks and film shows have been given in clinics throughout the year. Lectures and talks have also been given by personnel to voluntary organisations such as Youth Clubs, Parent Teachers' Associations, Mothers' Clubs, Women's Organisations and Veterans' Associations. Subjects which have been covered may be listed as -

Child Care	Smoking
Home Safety	Food values
Social Diseases	Health and Happiness
Personal Hygiene	Food Hygiene

Refresher Courses are provided which staff attend periodically. Talks are augmented by visual and aural aids provided by the Department; for example sound film projectors, film strip and slide projectors, flannelgraphs and demonstration material, posters and leaflets.

HOME HELP SERVICE

1. This is essentially a supportive service with special emphasis on care of the aged.

2. Help may be provided for the mother during confinement in the home, or indeed when she is in hospital or maternity home and when family care is needed during her absence.

3. In cases of special disability, for example, acute illness or tuberculosis.

4. The Home Help may also be used in problem families for rehabilitation; the balance of family life may be preserved and fostered by adequate and prompt after-care service well adjusted to the individual family or patient.

The social need is pronounced particularly in industrial areas with large "vulnerable" age groups (e.g. expectant mothers, young children, aged persons). Again, the tradition in these parts has always been for a large number of married women to work and this has increased with modern trends. Indeed, the percentage of women workers must be one of the highest in Great Britain. The present provision at over 0.8 full-time Home Helps per 1,000 population is soon likely to touch 1 per 1,000 as the population ages. It is not surprising, therefore, that as in previous years the uptake of Home Helps exceeded allocation, and indeed service was only maintained by means of supplementary help generously provided from the County pool at each quarter of the year.

Approximately 50% of the new requests for Home Helps were received from general practitioners; either for short-term help in cases of acute illness or injury, or for long-term help for elderly and infirm patients. The other 50% comprised calls received from Hospital Almoners, the National Assistance Board, Mental Welfare Officers, Social Workers, relatives of aged people living alone, and expectant mothers.

The policy of providing the services of Home Helps for new patients, or for patients being discharged from hospital, with the minimum of delay, has been much appreciated by general practitioners and hospital almoners as well as by the patients themselves.

CASES PROVIDED WITH HOME HELPS

Divisional figures

<u>Type of Case</u>	<u>Number of Cases</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Hours Employed</u>	<u>%</u>
Aged	601	77.3	99256	83.9
Chronic Sick	59	7.6	12594	10.7
Maternity	40	5.1	1744	1.5
Others	77	10.0	4651	3.9
	<u>777</u>		<u>118245</u>	

INFECTIOUS DISEASE
(445 cases notified)

MEASLES (337 cases) accounted for three quarters of total cases of notifiable infectious disease during the year. The disease continued to be mild in character with few complications, but it must be borne in mind that this occurred in a healthy young generation, bred in an age of antibiotics. The principal threat is the occasional case of encephalitis apart from personal inconvenience and upset caused by the illness. Surveys proceed on prophylactics (at present virus attenuated or killed) and intensive study of results of immunisation and side effects of vaccination are proceeding both in this country and abroad.

DIPHTHERIA

An outbreak of Diphtheria caused by atypical organism was responsible for several cases and numerous carriers in neighbouring Keighley. Only one case was recognised in this Division and admitted to hospital, the child being in attendance at a Keighley school where cases and carriers had been isolated. Although limited in extent, the occurrence emphasises the need for constant vigilance and a high state of immunisation both in the pre-school and school child.

TYPHOID

Early in the year the epidemic in Zermatt, Switzerland, was another sharp reminder that the price of freedom from infection is vigilance. On receipt of information from the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health, the following letter, which was largely an excerpt from the Ministry's report, was sent to each general medical practitioner in the Division:-

'Dear Doctor,

Typhoid Fever - Imported Cases

In England and Wales forty five cases have been confirmed of Typhoid Fever associated with the outbreak at Zermatt, Switzerland. All are Phage type B1, the commonest found in this country.

Among recent visitors to Zermatt, some have and some may yet return to this country without symptoms of the disease but excreting Typhoid organisms. Widespread dissemination might result from an unrecognised case (e.g. due to old TAB vaccination) or a symptomless excreter employed in a water undertaking or food handling establishment. The need to consider the diagnosis of Typhoid will be borne in

mind in anyone who falls ill after a recent visit to Zermatt and the risk must now be generally known to both doctors and the public.

It would appear that the infection could have occurred at least from the middle of February onwards and the earliest cases to develop in England and Wales were among persons who left Zermatt during the last week of February. No evidence has been received to indicate the end of the period in which there was a risk of infection. One visitor to Zermatt has returned and been reported to me by his private doctor. I shall arrange for the necessary bacteriological examination if you kindly give me prompt cover of any case or contact likely to be suspect.

Two young persons in the Division who had returned from Zermatt were kept under surveillance until expiry of the incubation period and the appropriate specimens sent for analysis proved negative.

PNEUMONIA (35 cases)

The continued notification of this disease seems hardly justified except when threats of influenza prevail. The entity is too ill-defined and in no wise helpful in reducing clinical problems presented over a considerable range of pulmonary conditions, nor does notification bear any relationship to the incidence of various types of pneumonia in the community. Deaths ascribed to pneumonia frequently exceed notifications received.

SCARLET FEVER (24 cases)

24 cases were notified, 15 occurring in Bingley, and of these 12 were associated with a limited outbreak in a junior school. Several classes of almost all age groups were implicated. Few cases are now admitted to hospital except for social reasons and complications, frequent in past years, are thereby reduced. Isolation is limited to a brief period following the remission of temperature.

DYSENTERY (19 cases)

Only 19 notifications were received, 18 of these from Shipley. It is difficult to accept that this represents the true incidence of Sonne infection in what has been an endemic home in the Aire Valley. Periods of relative freedom from the infection do occur, and active follow up of cases has rendered more easily recognisable both cases and contacts. Furthermore opportunity avails for earlier treatment. Improved standards of living and personal hygiene should ultimately reduce the undesirable prevalence of Sonne infection.

WHOOPIING COUGH (6 cases)

Six cases were notified after two years free from notified cases. The disease is well under epidemic control but some danger remains from infection in the first year of life. Early immunisation is encouraged and the risk to the new born child minimised by offering booster doses to older siblings in advance of the birth of the baby.

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases were notified which is not surprising when one considers the general absence of the disease in the region. The epidemic picture is almost inconceivable when one recalls conditions that applied 5 to 10 years ago. This can only be ascribed to the results of control of the disease by Salk and Sabin vaccination and represents one of the major triumphs of preventive medicine.

OTHER INFECTIONS

Puerperal Pyrexia (20 cases)

Erysipelas (4 cases)

Food Poisoning (1 case)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES within the Urban Districts are Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid, Typhus, Relapsing Fever, Food Poisoning, Measles, Whooping Cough, Meningococcal Infection, Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic and non-paralytic), Acute Encephalitis (infective and post infectious), Ophthalmia Neonatorum, Puerperal Pyrexia, Tuberculosis, Malaria, Dysentery, acute and primary Influenzal Pneumonia, Plague and Anthrax.

Notes on Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations

An outbreak of infection due to haemolytic streptococcus Lancefield Group A occurred at the Maternity Home, Shipley, beginning in January and terminating in June. There were two episodes, one in the first two months of the year and the latter in May/June. Two cases and one query carrier of another type of haemolytic streptococcus were notified in September/October, but these were unconnected with the previous organism.

The Home is administered as a general practitioner Maternity Home by Bradford 'A' Group Management Committee and has 20 beds plus nursery accommodation. The services of visiting Consultants in Obstetrics and Paediatrics were available and full co-operation was established with the medical practitioners, nursing and other staff.

Suspect or established cases were usually sent to the Leeds Road Isolation Hospital, Bradford. The characteristic illness was a rise in temperature within 48 hours after delivery, and the responsible haemolytic streptococcus was isolated from high vaginal swabs. The infant accompanied the mother to hospital or home.

Detailed histories of cases were taken; charts checked; high vaginal swabs taken from patients, and nose and throats of contacts swabbed. Staff, both nursing and domestic were repeatedly medically examined. Admissions were re-directed either to other maternity homes or to the domiciliary service. Ultimately, it was possible to close the Home for complete disinfection and checking of staff. The examination of specimens was undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory, Bradford, and telephone information of results later confirmed by detailed reports. Specimens were submitted and laboratory reports forthcoming on any lesions evident on infants, e.g. eyes, umbilical cords or skin. Staff were relieved from duty when any symptom or sign of infection appeared or a positive specimen due to a pathogen was isolated. Particular attention was focused throughout on theatre staff and midwives in immediate attention on the recently delivered patient. Dr. Sutherland of the Regional Hospital Board visited the Home and approved measures taken.

The two main episodes were responsible for 9 cases each, 6 mothers and 3 children showing haemolytic strep. Group 'A' infection in January/February, and 9 in May/June. In the month of April, however, 1 case occurred. Haemolytic strep. Type A was isolated from the nose of one member of the staff in January and from the nose and throat of another in April - both organisms belonged to type 12. At the end of August, however, one case was reported of another type and a month later a second case occurred. Following this a member of the nursing staff was isolated who carried the organism. No further cases occurred during the year. There was evidence that the organism in this latter group was present in the area as other cases had been reported to the Public Health Laboratory from local sources at the same time.

TUBERCULOSIS (20 cases)

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year was 20 - substantially the same as for the past few years. Contacts in the home and at work have been approached of all these patients. 265 contacts attended for first time examination. In addition 112 contacts of old patients were examined and 95 given B.C.G. vaccination.

The Clinic attendances (2031) were higher than for the past few years: mainly cases of chronic bronchitis and related diseases. The more serious were admitted for hospital treatment: others were treated on a domiciliary basis with the co-operation of the Outpatients Department at Bingley Hospital and Salt's Hospital.

There remain 4 patients in the Division excreting drug resistant T.B. organisms. It has been impossible to convert their sputum to negative. They are all under constant supervision both at the Clinic and in their home surroundings to prevent the spread of infection. No new cases have been traced to these sources.

Home visiting of tubercular patients and their families has been selective. Re-housing has been arranged where the living conditions appeared to be poor. Voluntary help is sought on their behalf from the W.V.S. for bedding, etc. Home help for others has been arranged as necessary.

T.B. Register for Shipley Division as at 31st December, 1963

	Males		Females		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
Baildon	35	5	21	4	65
Bingley	54	2	31	7	94
Denholme	8	1	3	4	16
Shipley	96	3	50	6	155
	193	11	105	21	330

Special cases visited by the Visitor working direct from the Chest Clinic which include:-

1. All newly notified cases and their contacts.
2. Those taking anti-tuberculous drugs.
3. All sputum resistant cases.
4. Defaulters and any cases not considered extremely satisfactory by the Chest Physician.

B.C.G. vaccination of infant contacts is carried out as soon after birth as possible so that other immunisations can commence at the usual times. The District Health Visitors are able to inform the Tuberculosis Health Visitor immediately any new infant requires B.C.G.

Provision of Home Helps

There are a few elderly chronic tuberculous families provided with Home Help Assistance. The selection of Home Helps for these households is always done with the full knowledge and consent of both parties.

Provision of Extra Nourishment

The number of patients allowed free milk, either one or two pints, has been reduced to 55. This is due to the quick return to full employment possible by many patients on return from sanatorium. The patient signs an undertaking to consume the milk himself and an authorisation is sent to the usual milk supplier.

Prevention of Tuberculosis

During the year 377 contacts were examined at the Chest Clinic of whom 265 were first visits. Of these, 95 received B.C.G. vaccination. All the immediate family contacts of new cases willingly accepted the opportunity for examination. Contacts of old cases were again X-rayed at the discretion of the Chest Physician.

B.C.G. of School Leavers

B.C.G. has again been given to all School Leavers where the parents have consented. X-ray has been carried out on all children found to be Mantoux positive.

VENEREAL DISEASE

During 1962, the Standing Medical Advisory Committee sent to all practitioners a memorandum to increase their interest in venereal disease and indicating that to control the infection more individuals should seek the advice of the family doctor. The incidence in the county generally in the 15 to 19 years age group had risen and was indeed as high among girls as boys, whereas at all other ages four times as many men as women attend clinics. It was therefore evident that more girls should have attended venereal disease clinics. Young women form the principle reservoir of undetected infection. The County Medical Officer, in his report, indicates that everything should be done to encourage attendance at the clinics and to see that the clinics

were in no way different from other medical centres.

The position was aggravated by the incidence of infection in immigrant population often contracted in this country. Nevertheless, no one of these factors has been outstanding in this area and, indeed, records seem to indicate that the teenage infection is rarer than in some older age groups.

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS INFESTATION

For practical purposes this is principally a School Health problem, although occasional families exhibit infestation. The appropriate medicament is usually provided, and when facilities for cleansing of children and young persons are not present at home the work is undertaken at Clinics. Hitherto, we have utilized the services of the Disinfestation Centre at Bradford when adult and family groups are affected.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Local Authorities, under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, are required to arrange for the immunisation and vaccination of susceptible persons in their areas against Smallpox and Diphtheria. By direction, or with approval after application this may be extended to the control of any other disease. Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus and Tuberculosis lend themselves to prophylactic control by immunisation and have been added to the list in the West Riding administrative area. This involves the medical practitioner and the Health Department in a considerable range of preventive work and maintenance of personal records.

Hitherto, in immunisation against tuberculosis, doctors have had an option of using British Freeze Dried or Danish Liquid Vaccine. The advantage of the former relating to storage and distribution has now resulted in its general adoption.

CURRENT RECOMMENDED SCHEME FOR IMMUNISATION
FOR INFANTS AND SCHOOL CHILDREN

<u>Age</u>	<u>Visit</u>	<u>Vaccine</u>	<u>Method</u>	<u>Interval</u>
2 - 6 months	1	Triple (Diphtheria-Tetanus-Pertussis)	Injection	
	2	-do-	-do-	4 weeks or more
	3	-do-	-do-	-do-
6 - 12 months	4	Poliomyelitis	By mouth	4 to 8 weeks
	5	-do-	-do-	-do-
	6	-do-	-do-	-do-
18 - 24 months	7	Smallpox Vaccination	Acupuncture	
School entry	8	Diphtheria & Tetanus (Booster)	Injection	
	9	Poliomyelitis (reinforcing)	By mouth	
10 years (approx.)	10	Diphtheria and Tetanus. The Diphtheria booster at 10 years is a matter for individual decision by the Medical Officer in view of the low level of recorded positive Schick tests at that age (which is about 5%)		
13 years (approx.)	11	B.C.G.	Acupuncture	

VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION

Number of persons who completed a course of vaccination or immunisation in 1963.

	Born in the years						1949 /53	Totals
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954 /58		
DIPHTHERIA								
Primary	395	401	34	10	6	48	6	900
Reinforcing	-	5	4	4	31	449	4	497
WHOOPING COUGH	394	400	34	10	6	33	3	880

	Total
POLIOMYELITIS	
Salk - 3rd dose	20
- 4th dose	14
Oral - 3rd dose	1392
- 1 dose after 2 Salk	139
- 1 dose after 3 Salk	389

	Age at date of vaccination							Totals
	Under 1 yr	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4-9 yr.	10-14 yrs	15 yrs +	
SMALLPOX								
Primary	4	84	9	1	1	-	2	101
Revaccination	-	-	-	2	4	1	2	9

Number of persons at 31st December, 1963, who had then completed a course of vaccination, primary or other

	Born in the years						1949 /53	Totals
	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1954 /58		
DIPHTHERIA	395	739	778	729	729	3622	4506	11,498
WHOOPING COUGH	395	739	776	717	745	2192	421	5,983

MENTAL HEALTH

The Mental Health Act, 1959, repealed older legislation on Lunacy and Mental Treatment and also Mental Deficiency Acts which laid down the procedure for admission to hospital. The provisions of this Act which applied in 1959 were principally related to the informal admission of persons to mental hospitals. The term 'mental deficiency' was abolished and four categories of mental disorder recognised.

- (i) Mental Illness
- (ii) Severe subnormality
- (iii) Subnormality
- (iv) Psychopathic Personality Disorders.

In 1960, an Order gave effect to Sections 6 - 10 which enabled Local Authority services for the mentally disordered to be administered under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act. Local Authorities were empowered to provide residential accommodation, training and occupation centres, to carry out guardianship and appoint Mental Welfare Officers. They were also empowered to provide Welfare Services for mentally disordered persons as part of the general welfare service under the National Assistance Act, 1948, and the Child Care Service.

The Mental Health Act is based on advances in modern treatment and the fact that patients seek advice earlier in the course of mental disturbance. As a consequence, there is less need of long stay accommodation which, in the next fifteen years, is expected to be reduced by 50%. This implies considerable development and expansion of domiciliary and community health services. These steps have been taken in spite of the ageing of the population with consequent increase in senile dementia. As the Ministry of Health report for 1960 states, there will need to be increased acceptance and tolerance in the community of persons with mental disorders.

The Service has expanded during the year and there seems to be wider realization on the part of General Practitioners and public of the help available. Psychiatric Hospitals are now closely united with the Local Authority, and liaison with Consultant Psychiatrists, other Medical Staff and Psychiatric Social Workers has proved invaluable. Contact with other agencies has also been established thus providing a more integrated community service.

During the year the Mental Welfare Officers have been concerned with the admission to hospital of the following:-

Informal patients	82
Patients under Detaining Sections of the Act	<u>18</u>
	<u>100</u>

In addition, arrangements were made for 5 short-stay patients on an Informal basis.

Cases referred to Local Authority were as follows:-

From General Practitioners	83
From Hospital for After-care	103
From Out-patient clinics or Day Hospitals	44
From other sources	<u>92</u>
	<u>322</u>

Psychiatric Club - named 'The Glen Club'

This Club, formed in September, 1961, meets regularly each Tuesday evening. There is an average attendance of 25 to 30 members. It now forms an integral part of the mental health service in the community, giving support to patients who find friendship and a sense of belonging to a group. It also serves to alleviate the anxieties of relatives who feel more secure in the knowledge that they are not left unaided with difficult problems. It enables the Mental Welfare Officers to keep in touch with and establish good relations with patients and their families. It helps members become aware that others have difficulties and problems, and there is a therapeutic value in talking and in social activities. These latter consist of outings, walks, games, record evenings, film shows, etc. For some the Club is the focal point in their week, others have found interests elsewhere and have widened their horizons. This is welcomed as it is felt the real function of the Club should be a stepping stone towards self-reliance. For some the Club provides a supportive role for inadequate or lonely persons.

Occupation Centres.

27 sub-normal patients received full-time training at Branshaw View, Keighley, whilst 8 sub-normal patients received full-time training at Lindley House, Bradford.

<u>Patients Attending:</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Under 16	11	6
Over 16	<u>13</u>	<u>5</u>
	<u>24</u>	<u>11</u>

SHIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector
Mr. W. Farndale.

415 complaints were received during the year, an increase of 35 compared with 1962. These are listed below:-

Housing defects	85
Overcrowding	1
Choked drains or sewers	59
Water supply	7
Defective drains	27
Verminous houses	28
Rats or mice infestations	111
Miscellaneous	56
Wasps' nests	41

INSPECTIONS

Dwellinghouses (Public Health Act)	370
Tents, Vans and Sheds	97
Refuse Receptacles	47
Cinemas	2
Offensive Trades	10
Figgeries	3
Verminous or Dirty Houses	46
Clean Air Act:-	
(1) Observations {Factory chimneys}	226
" {House " }	15
(2) Plant inspected	14
(3) Inspection and reinspection of houses (Smoke Control Areas)	1109
(4) Interviews	580
Shops Act, 1950	2
Rats and mice	364
Sanitary accommodation	133
School, Public or Hotel Conveniences	29
Maggot Breeding Premises	8
Visits to works in progress	350
Pet Animals Act	2
Cleansing department	391
Salvage Depot	244
Refuse Tips	288
Mortuary	9
Accumulations of Refuse	355

Quarry - steam crane	2
Insufficient water supply	33
Re Salvage	18
Miscellaneous visits or inspections	1153
Interviews	474
Nuisances	229
Re-inspections under Public Health Act	180

SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS EXECUTED

Houses re-drained or partially re-drained	105
House drains cleared of obstructions	49
House drains repaired	34
House drains encased in concrete	19
Areas drained and concreted	10
Yard or Area Gullies fixed	27
Inspection Chambers repaired or provided	18
Waste pipes trapped, renewed and disconnected	12
Fall pipes repaired and disconnected	12
Sinks provided and walls tiled	1

SUMMARY OF DRAINS TESTED

Drains under construction or repair tested hydraulically	84
Drains tested with colours for the purpose of tracing the source of flooded basements	104
Drains tested by opening up	24

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

At the end of the year the number of waste water closets in the town was 26, all except 10 of which will be demolished during next year with the continuation of the Council's Clearance Programme.

SUMMARY OF WORKS CARRIED OUT

W.C.'s provided (additional)	54
W.C. appliances renewed or repaired	3
Waste water closets abolished	8
W.C. pedestals renewed	2
W.C. seats provided or repaired	2
W.C.'s cleansed or lime-washed	1
W.C. walls repaired	3
Sanitary dustbins repaired or new bins substituted therefor	166
Water closets abolished	8
Soil pipes repaired	16
Miscellaneous repairs	36

NUMBER AND TYPES OF CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AT
DECEMBER 31st, 1963

	<u>Water</u> <u>Closets</u>	<u>Waste</u> <u>Water</u> <u>Closets</u>	<u>Privies</u>	<u>Movable</u> <u>Privy</u> <u>Pails</u>
North Ward	2256	16	1	6
South Ward	2930	5	2	2
East Ward	2663	-	2	-
West Ward	3147	3	3	1
Central Ward	2001	2	-	-
	<hr/> 12997 <hr/>	<hr/> 26 <hr/>	<hr/> 8 <hr/>	<hr/> 9 <hr/>

Farm premises and factories are included.

The 8 privies and 9 privy pails still in use are at farms and other isolated premises where no sewer is available.

30 houses are not connected to the town's sewerage system.

OFFENSIVE TRADES PREMISES

Offensive Trades in the district include the following:

- 1 Tripe Boiler
- 1 Bone Boiler
- 1 Fat Melter
- 2 Gut Scrapers

Ten inspections - all satisfactory.

NOTICES SERVED DURING 1963

Public Health Act, 1936

Housing Act 1957

Clean Air Act, 1956

Statutory Notices

Outstanding 1962	14
Served during 1963	50
Complied with 1963	56
Outstanding, 31st December 1963	8

Informal Notices

Outstanding, 31st December 1962	91
Served during 1963	210
Complied with 1963	253
Outstanding, 31st December 1963	48

RODENT AND PEST DESTRUCTION

The work of rodent control is carried out by 2 part-time operatives with supervision and assistance as required from the Public Health Inspectors. Inspections by the Public Health staff numbered 364.

Baiting and poisoning was carried out as a routine measure at the refuse tips and cleansing depot.

During the year, 41 wasps nests were destroyed.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Factories with power	197
Factories without power	17
Other premises (site of building operations etc)	<u>6</u>
Total	220
	===

Number of inspections of factories:-

(a) with mechanical power	40
(b) without mechanical power	5
(c) Outworkers	<u>6</u>
Total	51
	==

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Orders in operation on 31st December 1963:-

The Shipley No. 1 (Saltaire) Smoke Control Order, 1958,
operative date 1st September 1960 - Houses 1,274,
Other premises 52, Acres 239.

The Shipley No. 2 (Nab Wood) Smoke Control Order, 1961,
operative date 1st November 1962 - Houses 1,478
Other premises 49, Acres 535.

Total to date :-	Houses	-	2,752 (25.6%)
	Other Premises	-	101
	Acres	-	774 (35%)

Three Orders were made during the year and were confirmed early in 1964:-

The Shipley No. 3 Smoke Control Order, 1963,
Houses 324, Other Premises nil.

The Shipley No. 4 (Owlet Hall) Smoke Control Order, 1963,
Houses 954, Other Premises 27.

The Shipley No. 5 (Bradford Road) Smoke Control Order, 1963,
Houses 880, Other Premises 22.

INDUSTRIAL SMOKE

During the year 226 timed observations were taken of factory chimneys in the area and it was necessary to issue 7 cautions for the emission of smoke or grit. During the same period 14 inspections of boiler plants were carried out.

Many improvements to boiler plants were carried out during the year, several firms installing oil burning appliances.

PUBLIC CLEANSING AND SALVAGE

for the period April 1st, 1963 to March 31st, 1964

REFUSE COLLECTION

During the year 35 men were employed as refuse collectors compared with 73, 72, 57, 30 and 54 in the five previous years.

BONUS SCHEME FOR REFUSE COLLECTORS

The bonus scheme adopted in 1962 continued to work satisfactorily.

VEHICLES IN USE FOR REFUSE COLLECTION

Purchased

1952	1	S & D	10 cu. yd. Side Loader	- House Refuse
1960	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd. Dual Tip	- House and Trade Refuse
1961	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd. Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1961	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd. Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1963	1	Karrier	16/18 cu.yd. Dual Tip	- House Refuse
1957	1	Karrier	10 cu. yd. Side Loader	- Miscellaneous Refuse, Slaughterhouse Refuse and manure, Furniture etc.
1950	1	S & D	13 cu. yd. Side Loader	- Stand-by vehicle.

PAPER SACKS

During 1963 sack holders were fixed for use in all Council flats in the Woodend and Gaisby Lane Estates.

It is hoped eventually to provide all Council houses with this form of refuse storage.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

During the year tipping was carried out at Gaisby Lane and also on the Dockfield Estate where, after completion, it was planned to make a sports ground. During this period the Baildon Urban District Council co-operated by tipping all their refuse on the Dockfield tip.

SALVAGE

The following tables give details of salvaged materials sold and the monthly income.

	T.	C.	Q.
Waste paper and cardboard	423.	2.	3.
Scrap Iron	4.	19.	1.
Textiles	2.	13.	1.
	<u>430.</u>	<u>15.</u>	<u>1.</u>
Total	430.	15.	1.
	=====		

Monthly Income

	£	s	d
1963			
April	99.	12.	5.
May	352.	3.	0.
June	211.	1.	9.
July	181.	11.	9.
August	182.	17.	9.
September	233.	5.	0.
October	253.	2.	3.
November	265.	7.	4.
December	232.	19.	0.
1964			
January	284.	8.	3.
February	245.	5.	0.
March	194.	9.	0.
	<u>£ 2,736.</u>	<u>2.</u>	<u>6.</u>
	=====		

HOUSING DEVELOPMENT to 31st December, 1963.

Private Builders

Since the war private builders have completed 519 dwellings and provided 63 housing units by conversion to flats. In addition, the West Riding Police Authority have erected 15 houses.

Post-War Housing Units provided by Council

New houses erected during the year - 84

Houses provided up to 31st December 1963 - Permanent	1,829
Conversion	<u>12</u>
	<u>1,841</u>
	=====

Back-to-Back and Blind Back Houses
at 31st December, 1963

North Ward	59
South Ward	585
East Ward	365
West Ward	137
Central Ward	235
	<hr/>
	1,381
	=====

During the past 10 years demolitions in Clearance Areas have reduced the back-to-back houses in the district from 2,574 to 1,381. During 1963 a programme to clear all the remaining back-to-back houses by the end of 1972 was drawn up and approved by the Council. Due to an acceleration in the building programme it is very probable that this target will be achieved some considerable time earlier.

HOUSING

Clearance Programme

During the year 1963 the Council's policy of purchasing houses by agreement continued in the Manor Lane, Saltaire Road, Valley Road, High Street and Church Street areas. Compulsory Purchase Orders were made in the Saltaire Road No. 1 and Tenter Street, Finnel Street areas.

Demolition

During the year 94 houses were demolished. 50 families, comprising 118 persons, were rehoused.

Houses Closed

2 houses indicated below were closed, 2 families (10 persons) being rehoused.

28 Belmont Crescent
5, Ives Street

Overcrowding and Rehousing

Statutory overcrowding has practically ceased to exist but there are a number of families who have not been able to obtain separate accommodation. The Department maintained close co-operation with the Housing Office in connection with any applications where there is a possibility of overcrowding existing. All Council houses becoming vacant are inspected by one of the Public Health Inspectors to ascertain defects, vermin and general cleanliness.

The great majority of houses are found on inspection to have been well kept, clean and in a good state of decoration.

On 31st December, 1963, 87 families without separate housing accommodation were applicants for Council houses.

Improvement Grants

During the year the Council approved 60 Improvement Grants, made up of 50 Standard Grants and 10 Discretionary Grants.

Housing Inspections, 1963

Number of houses inspected	344
Visits in respect of overcrowding	11
Houses in multiple occupation	4
Re-inspections	120
Removals to Council houses	19
Improvement Grants and Standard Grants	438
Council houses inspected before reletting	205
Sale to Council (Clearance etc. properties)	382

Housing Defects Remedied, 1963

Roofs repaired	12
Plastered walls repaired	2
Plastered ceilings repaired or renewed	3
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	5
Fall pipes renewed	12
Walls repointed	5
Ranges repaired or renewed	2
Staircases and fencing repaired	-
Chimneys and flues repaired	4
Stone floors relaid or asphalted	7
Miscellaneous defects remedied	17

Defects to houses continued to decrease, due, no doubt, to the percentage increase in Council and owner/occupied houses and a reduction in privately owned tenanted dwellings.

WATER SUPPLY

The following information dealing with water supply and consumption has been supplied by the Engineer and Manager of the Romblads Water Board.

Supply

The basic source of Shipley's water supply consists of Sweet Well and Low Moor Springs on Morton Moor, which have an average yield of between 460,000 and 500,000 gallons per day. The water is piped from the springs across the moor past Graincliffe Reservoir to the treatment plant situated below the reservoir, where it receives lime treatment to neutralise the slightly acid properties. It then flows through slow sand filters and is given chlorine/ammonia treatment on entry to the clear water tank from which it is passed into supply to the High Level Areas of Shipley by means of a 10-inch diameter main.

In addition, the Water Board possess the right to collect water over gathering grounds consisting of 1,881 acres on Morton Moor and Bingley Moor. The effective drainage area for Graincliffe Reservoir is 1,116 acres and the water is conducted into the reservoir, the capacity of which is 95½ million gallons, by three main dykes - Weecher Dyke, Black Dyke and Great Graincliffe Dyke.

Any water which overflows from Graincliffe Reservoir or which is allowed to go down the reservoir by-pass, is fed via Eldwick Beck into Eldwick Reservoir, which has a capacity of 27½ million gallons approximately, and is now used only for storage of compensation water, the supply of which is a statutory obligation on the Board. This water is fed into Eldwick Beck below the Reservoir Dam.

The requirements of the High Level Areas of Shipley do not absorb the whole of the yield of the springs and the resulting surplus water overflows before treatment from a manhole in the embankment of Graincliffe Reservoir into a 12-inch diameter pipeline to the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs. These reservoirs supply a large proportion of the lower levels of Shipley and the excess demand from these areas over the surplus water available from the springs is made up by releasing surface water stored in Graincliffe Reservoir to mix with the spring water where this enters the pipeline to the service reservoirs.

Whilst the water from the springs is characterised by a very high degree of chemical and organic purity, and only a slight acidity, the surface water from the gathering grounds has in solution a relatively large proportion of natural aluminium and a high acidity, and this latter property would give rise to a dangerous degree of plumbo-solvency, even when the water was mixed with the less acid spring water, unless the combined waters were treated before being put into supply.

At Baildon Bank, however, the combined spring and surface waters are given lime and chlorine-ammonia treatment before being passed into the reservoirs. In this case the lime treatment fulfils the

dual purpose of obviating for all practical purposes the power of the water to dissolve lead from pipes and fittings and converts its properties from acid to slightly alkaline, thus causing the aluminium to settle out in the reservoirs (which perform the purpose of sedimentation tanks as well as storage reservoirs) in the form of a floc or jelly-like substance which tends to trap any organic or other impurities and further clarifies and purifies the water. In order to give adequate settlement the two reservoirs are used alternately.

The purified treated water is passed into service from the Baildon Bank Service Reservoirs by means of two 10-inch diameter mains.

In addition to supplies from their own sources, the Water Board purchase, by an agreement, a further supply of treated water amounting to approximately 250,000 gallons per day from the Bradford Corporation Water Undertaking. This amount may be increased to 500,000 gallons per day during dry periods if required.

In order to carry out the treatment of water from their own sources adequately, the properties of both the raw and the treated water are tested several times a day at Graincliffe and Baildon Bank treatment plants, and also samples of tap water taken in Shipley from both sources are tested daily by members of the Water Department staff. In addition, monthly examinations by independent analysts are made of both the bacteriological and chemical properties of all raw waters and treated waters supplied to consumers, and the results of these over a long period indicate the very satisfactory nature of the water supply.

Consumption.

All houses except one, where there is a private supply, were serviced direct from the mains, that is, 99.9% had a piped supply.

No houses were supplied by stand pipes.

Average daily total consumption	= 1,379,000 gallons
Average daily total consumption per head =	46.2 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption	= 1,154,000 gallons
Average daily domestic consumption p.head	38.6 gallons
Average daily industrial consumption	225,000 gallons

Bacteriological and Chemical Examination

Samples were taken monthly as routine (and oftener as needed) from four points in the town (corresponding with the supply), and from various points on the "collection" or storage side of the undertaking. Samples were examined by the Laboratory during 1963 and the results are tabulated below.

Findings of Public Health Laboratory (Bacteriological Examinations)

<u>Presumptive B. Coli Count per 100 ml Water</u>	<u>Treated Water</u>						<u>Bradford Supply for Shipley (samples)</u>			
	<u>Shipley Water Supply (samples)</u>				<u>Town Samples</u>					
	<u>Graincliffe Clear Water Basin</u>	<u>Baildon Bank Reservoirs</u>								
		<u>Upper</u>	<u>Lower</u>	<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>	<u>High Level</u>	<u>Low Level</u>			
(Class I) Highly Satisfactory	3	-	-	24	24	23	24			
1-2 (Class II) Satisfactory	-	-	-	-	1	2	-			
3-10 (Class III) Suspicious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Over 10 (Class IV) Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			

Untreated Water

<u>Presumptive B. coli count per 100 ml water</u>	<u>Shipley Collection (samples)</u>	
	<u>Before Impounding</u>	<u>Impounding Reservoir</u>
0-2	16	8
3-25	1	-
26-49	-	-
50 and over	3	-

Plumbo-Solvency

The water as collected from the moors is acid, and is, therefore, presumably plumbo-solvent. Hydrated lime is added to reduce acidity. Samples were examined in 1963 for lead content, 4 from the Low Level Supply and 4 from the High Level Supply; 4 were taken after the water had been standing all night in the service pipes (first draw sample) and 4 were taken after half-an-hour's standing. These tests showed the water to have no appreciable plumbo-solvent effect when delivered to the house taps.

Private Water Supplies

At the close of the year there was only one isolated house, that is, less than 0.1% of the houses in the town, with a private supply.

Bath Water

During the year, 8 samples were taken, 4 from the inlet and 4 from the outlet, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. All were found to be satisfactory.

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Resident in the District at the end of the year there were on the register:-

Distributors of Milk	21
Dairies	3
Premises at which milk is sold only in sealed bottles	<u>81</u>
Total	105
	==

Non-resident Distributors numbered 28.

Licences to deal in designated milks are now issued by the W.R.C.C. acting as Food and Drugs Authority.

Bacterial Examination of Milk

	<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>Satis- factory</u>	<u>Unsatis- factory</u>	<u>Void</u>
T.T. Pasteurised	13	13	-	-
T.T. Certified	25	24	1	-
Pasteurised	10	10	-	-
Sterilised	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>49</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
Samples taken by W.R.C.C.				
Past. (produced in Shipley)	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

Biological Examination of Milk.

2 samples of milk were submitted for biological examination and proved negative for tubercle bacilli.

B. Abortus

During the year 29 samples of milk were submitted to the Ring Test. 25 were negative and 4 positive (17 cultures negative, 1 positive)

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The number of animals passing through the Abattoir during 1963 showed an increase of 5,692 as compared with 1962. This figure was chiefly due to an increase in sheep slaughtering by Pakistani butchers. To accommodate this increase the Council were able to come to an arrangement whereby an adjoining building, which had been let to a neighbouring wool scouring firm, was vacated and adapted for use as sheep lairage.

On the 1st October 1963, the Council instituted charges for meat inspection in accordance with the provisions of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. The scale of inspection charges was as follows:

Beasts 2s. 6d. Pigs and calves 9d. Sheep 6d.

The above charges, together with the increased throughput, resulted in an income of £3,621 for the year ending 31st March 1964, compared with £2,274 for the previous financial year; an increase of £1,347.

Animals killed during the year:-

Beasts	1,824
Calves	403
Sheep	13,535
Pigs	<u>1,702</u>
	17,464
	=====

The number of cows killed was 32, or 1.75% of the beasts, as compared with - 2.38% in 1962
2.8 % in 1961
15.3% in 1960
3.6 % in 1959

Slaughter Licences

26 Licences to slaughter animals were issued during the year.

MEAT INSPECTION

Return of Animals Slaughtered and Meat Inspected during 1963

Public Abattoir

	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number inspected	1,792	32	403	13,535	1,702
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	5	59	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	311	2	-	1,349	42
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	17.35%	6.25%	1.24%	10.4%	2.52%
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.05%	-	-	-	0.47%

There are no private slaughterhouses in the district.

Cysticercosis

Cattle

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil

Table of Particulars of Carcasses and Organs condemned at the Public Abattoir

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
<u>Beasts</u> - Tuberculosis	1 Head	30
<u>Pigs</u> - Tuberculosis	6 Heads 2 Plucks	70 18
<u>Calves</u>	Nil	

Other Diseases

Sheep

		<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Carcase and offal	(Pyrexia)	1	65
Carcase and offal	(Pyelonephritis & Emaciation)	1	24
Carcase and offal	(Mastitis)	1	79
Carcase and offal	(Leukaemia)	1	60
Carcase and offal	(Immaturity)	8	94
Carcase and offal	(Emaciation)	14	327
Carcase and offal	(Pyæmia)	5	225
Carcase and offal	(Moribund)	19	1,258
Carcase and offal	(Acute Septic Pleurisy)	-	-
Carcase and offal	(Acute Septic Peritonitis)	3	159
Carcase and offal	(Extensive Bruising)	1	30
Carcase and offal	(Oedema)	5	223
Plucks	(Distomatosis & Parasites)	116	474
Plucks	(Abscesses)	43	155
Plucks	(Decomposition)	12	48
Livers	(Distomatosis & Cirrhosis)	1,001	2,168
Livers	(Decomposition)	8	32
Intestines	(Peritonitis)	1	15
Intestines	(Decomposition)	6	36
Intestines	(Parasites)	3	18
Intestines	(Abscesses)	1	6
Intestines	(Oedema)	3	18
Forequarters	(Abscesses)	16	195
Forequarters	(Pleurisy)	2	18
Lungs	(Decomposition)	137	280
Mutton	(Bruising)	-	70
			<u>6,077</u>

Calves

Carcase and offal	(Pyrexia)	1	48
Carcase and offal	(Septic Polyarthrititis)	3	135
Carcase and offal	(Jaundice)	1	25
			<u>208</u>

Beasts

		<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight in lbs.</u>
Head and Tongue	(Decomposition)	1	30
Head and Tongue	(Abscesses)	1	30
Head and Tongue	(Actinobacillosis)	1	30
Livers and part livers	(Distomatosis & Cirrhosis)	244	1601
Livers	(Abscesses)	59	855
Livers	(Actinobacillosis)	1	14
Lungs	(Decomposition)	2	20
Lungs and Heart	(Actinobacillosis)	1	13
Udders	(Mastitis)	2	40
Brisket	(Abscesses)	1	11
			<u>2644</u>

Pigs

Carcase and offal	(Septicaemia)	1	80
Plucks	(Pleurisy & Peritonitis)	24	139
Lungs	(Pleurisy)	11	25
Livers	(Ascaris Lumbricoides)	3	10
Leg	(Abscesses)	1	14
Pork	(Bruising)	-	11
Kidneys	(Hydronephrosis)	2	1
Intestines	(Peritonitis)	1	10
			<u>290</u>

Total weight condemned 1963	9,318 lbs.
Total weight condemned 1962	5,219 lbs.
Total weight condemned 1961	3,555 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Total weight condemned 1960	12,686 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Total weight condemned 1959	15,648 lbs.

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Meat condemned at Public Abattoir	4	3	0	22
Tinned foods surrendered at shops	2	18	2	12
	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>

Only 9 animals (8 pigs and 1 beast) were found to be affected with tuberculosis. This is a very striking improvement which has been achieved gradually over the past thirty years. Entire carcasses condemned for T.B. for the years 1932, 1942, 1952 and 1962 are given hereunder:-

Carcases condemned for Tuberculosis

	<u>1932</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Cattle	13	17	13	Nil	Nil
Pigs	17	3	4	Nil	Nil

Animals Slaughtered

Cattle	2,207	1,610	2,643	1,685	1,824
Pigs	3,936	149	1,147	1,672	1,702

Meat and offal condemned during 1963 shows a considerable increase (4,099 lbs.) over the figure for 1962. This is accounted for by the large increase in the throughput of sheep - 13,535 in 1963 as against 8,243 in 1962.

Total weight of Carcases and Offal condemned

All causes

<u>1932</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
22 tons	11 tons	22 tons	2 tons	4 tons

Animals Slaughtered

14,188	10,242	14,512	11,772	17,464
--------	--------	--------	--------	--------

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sampling

Food and Drugs sampling is done by the West Riding County Council Weights and Measures Department.

68 samples were taken, 55 of milk and 13 of other foods.

All these samples were found to be genuine.

No samples of drugs were taken.

Visits to Food Premises

Further inspections of food shops were continued to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 and 1960.

Inspections

Manufacture of sausages etc.)	
Butchers' Shops)	34
Fishmongers' and Greengrocers' premises	10
Fried Fish Shops	8
Bakers' and Confectioners' Shops	13
Bakehouses	11
Grocers' Shops	26
Public Abattoir	415
Markets	33
Licensed premises	8
Cafes, Restaurants	11
Ice Cream - Manufacturers' premises	5
Ice Cream - Shops registered for sale only	7
Industrial Canteens	3
Wholesale Premises	15
School Canteens	3
Mobile Shops	3
	<u>605</u>

Improvements carried out at food premises were:-

Hot water provided	1
Wash basin provided	1
Sink provided	1
Electric light to W.C.	1
Repairs to walls, floors and ceilings	6
Locker accommodation provided	4
Refrigerator provided	1
First aid box	1
Redecoration of rooms	13

As is to be expected with the passing of time improvements are only now required in newly opened premises.

BYE-LAWS

(in force related to Public Health)

Handling, Sale and Delivery of Food, Section 15, Food and Drugs Act, 1955
Buildings, Public Health Act, 1936.

Hairdressers and Barbers, Section 120, W.R.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1951.

W.R.C.C. BYE-LAWS

(Local Government Act, 1888, and other Acts)

Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

Carrying Dangerous or Offensive Articles along Footpaths.

Carrying offal through streets.

Street Cries.

Spitting in Certain Public Places.

Leaving Orange Peel, Banana Skins, etc., on Footways.

Bye-laws under the Highways and Locomotive Acts.

Suppression of Litter.

Control of Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones, in Public Places, etc.

Dogs Fouling Footways.

Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.

BINGLEY URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Senior Public Health Inspector,
Mr. J. Aveyard

I have pleasure in presenting my first Annual Report in respect of a year in which my predecessor retired on the 21st October, after 41 years continuous service.

The emphasis of work has again been placed on "housing" and "clean air", two most prominent factors affecting the health and well-being of the population.

Concentration on this aspect of the work is undoubtedly worthy of a district which is pleasantly situated between the "town" and the "country" way of life. The execution of such duties creates its difficulties which, at the time, are often unpleasant, but the completion of each phase of the respective programmes brings also a feeling of gratification.

A great deal has been achieved in the past 40 or 50 years, but without belittling previous achievements there is far more to do now than there ever was, mainly due to the great leap forward since the war of a higher standard of living.

New and far reaching legislation is brought into being almost yearly, ahead of which are ever new technical and social developments.

The increasing demand on the department and its officers is reflected by the Council's understanding and appreciation of the position by increasing the establishment by one inspector and one clerk, but it should be noted that these have not taken effect during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE AND SUPERVISION OF PREMISES

Food Hygiene. There are 263 food premises in the district, including catering establishments, retail shops, licensed premises, bakehouses, warehouses and factory canteens. Of these 105 are registered for the sale of ice cream, 12 are registered for the manufacture of sausages, potted or preserved foods.

Number of inspections of food premises, 62.

It has not been possible to devote as much time as one would have wished to promoting a higher standard of equipment and hygiene due to heavier demands in other spheres of duty.

Improvements Effected (Food Preparation Premises)

Wash basins provided,	1
Ventilation improved,	1
Hot water supply provided,	4
Dirty premises cleansed,	4
Cleansed and re-decorated,	1
Plaster repaired,	1
Dustbin provided,	1
First-aid material,	1
Locker accommodation provided,	1

The amount of food condemned as unfit for human consumption (other than carcase meat) is as follows:-

		<u>lbs</u>
Sugar,		11
Tinned fruits,		8
Potato Crisps,	27 pkts.	
Frozen whole egg,		70
Tinned Soups,		1½
Tinned Meat,		79
Fruit preserves,		22½
Cornflour,		12½
Custard Powders,	79 "	
Tinned Pudding,		4
Biscuits,		8
Fats (Butter, Margarine, Lard),		9
Retail Meat Joints,	2	
Cooked Chicken,		3
Jellies,	50 ozs.	

Meat Inspection: There is one private slaughterhouse and this is licensed for the slaughtering of pigs, calves, sheep and goats, and does not provide for the slaughter of horses or adult cattle.

On the 1st October the Meat Inspection Regulations became operative, and have brought about some important changes in the inspection and administration procedure. The main provisions are that all home killed meat intended for human consumption should be inspected at

licensed slaughterhouses. Carcases inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must be marked with a stamp which indicates the identification of the local authority and the inspector. Twenty-four hours notice of intention to slaughter must (with limited exceptions) be given. Anti-mortem examination should be carried out when possible and post-mortem inspection at the time of slaughter is to be endeavoured.

The regulations permit the local authority to make the following maximum charges, in respect of the inspection service, and these have been adopted by the Council:-

2s6d. per horse or adult bovine.
 9d. per calf or pig.
 6d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

In cases of emergency, the Ministry of Agriculture's Veterinary Inspectors may be called upon by the local authority at a cost of 18s.9d. per half hour to the authority.

A change in the method of inspection is prescribed in the schedules to the regulations.

Details of carcases inspected during the year are as follows:-

	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
No. of animals killed,	5	1,952	31
No. of animals inspected,	5	1,952	31
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned,	-	215	4
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci,	-	11.2	12.9
Total number of animals killed at the slaughterhouse,	-	1,988	
			<u>No. of Visits Involved</u>
Number of animals killed 1st Jan. to 30th Sept.,	946		38
" " " " 1st Oct. to 31st Dec.,	1,042		39

There is one large poultry packing station in the area which is operated on modern lines.

Milk Supply. Regular sampling of retail raw milk throughout the district was carried out and whilst it was necessary to serve 11 notices under article 20 of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, requiring the exclusion of infected raw milk from farm bottled supplies, all were in respect of incidents of Brucella Abortus infections.

It is obvious that positive action is required to restrict the sale of infected animals to help prevent unnecessary spreading of the infection amongst herds.

Details of samples taken and submitted to the following tests:-

	<u>No.</u> <u>Examined</u>	<u>No.</u> <u>Satisfactory</u>
Methylene Blue Test,	42	40
Brucella Abortus Ring Test,	237	180
No. positive on Culture,	30	

Water Supply. The Council are water undertakers for the whole area at present (except in respect of Harden, Crossflatts and Eldwick, which are supplied directly by Bradford Corporation, and the Branksome Drive area, which is supplied by Shipley Urban District Council).

In addition, approximately 50% of the total volume is obtained in bulk from Bradford.

The main sources of supply within the district are springs on St. Ives Estate and in Ruin Bank Wood, moorland gathering ground on Harden Moor and St. Ives Estate, Bleak House and Lees Moor, Cullingworth.

The estimated population supplied with water is 18,500, with an average daily consumption of 548,000 gallons. Trade consumption is estimated at 177,000 gallons per day, which represents an average daily consumption of 9.6 gallons per head. The average daily domestic consumption is 29.4 gallons per head.

In addition, some 200 dwellings have their own private supplies.

Samples of water from all sources have been submitted for bacteriological examination, chemical analysis and plumbo solvent tendencies, details of which are given overleaf:-

By the Water Engineer:

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Treated Waters,	20	9
Raw Waters,	20	3

The Water Engineer also submits for analysis samples of water to determine the amount of radio-activity present in same, and the amount has been very small and well below the permitted dose.

Other samples taken by Public Health Inspectors:-

	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>Bacteriological</u>	
		<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Public Supplies,	5	95	2
Private Supplies,	-	4	16
Flumbo Solvency,	28 (all satisfactory)		

Hawkers of Food. Provision is made under the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, to register hawkers of food, and although the standard of hygiene in relation to these is dealt with under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and Regulations made thereunder, it is at the same time an asset to be able to register such persons.

At present there are 5 persons so registered.

Stalls. The only stalls from which food is sold, are in the Myrtle Place Market on Friday of each week, approximately half the number being used for the retailing of food.

They are not of a good standard and the facilities available, leave much to be desired. It is hoped to give this matter greater attention in the near future.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Atmospheric Pollution. Daily records are taken in co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, one station being in use at the Town Hall.

During the year the British Standard of Measurement was changed to conform with the Continental method of volumetric measurement.

Monthly tables of measured atmospheric pollution are as follows:-

		<u>Town Hall</u>		<u>Myrtle Park</u>	
		<u>Smoke</u>	<u>Sulphur</u>	<u>Rain</u>	<u>Total</u>
		<u>(Microgrammes</u>	<u>Dioxide</u>		<u>Solids</u>
		<u>per cu.m.)</u>	<u>(Microgrammes</u>	<u>Inches</u>	<u>mg/m²d.</u>
			<u>per cu.m.)</u>		
January:	Average,	204	295		
	Highest,	604	978		
	Lowest,	66	114	1.18	173.5
February:	Average,	213	308		
	Highest,	352	576		
	Lowest,	93	136	0.97	179.9
March:	Average,	153	180		
	Highest,	522	673		
	Lowest,	32	34	3.29	326.0
April:	Average,	98	115		
	Highest,	259	470		
	Lowest,	10	32	2.01	238
May:	Average,	40	43		
	Highest,	93	104		
	Lowest,	9	13	1.13	133.3
June,	Average,	32	41		
	Highest,	90	151		
	Lowest,	6	19	4.10	238
July:	Average,	46	61		
	Highest,	7	152		
	Lowest,	92	21	2.17	105
August,	Average,	32	49		
	Highest,	120	174		
	Lowest,	7	9	2.95	177
September:	Average,	66	49		
	Highest,	172	212		
	Lowest,	6	12	2.29	187
October:	Average,	58	93		
	Highest,	259	344		
	Lowest,	11	12	2.27	134
November:	Average,	112	118		
	Highest,	212	306		
	Lowest,	14	25	5.4	249
December:	Average,	122	204		
	Highest,	316	598		
	Lowest,	38	60	1.34	108

Clean Air Act, 1956. Good progress has been made during the year in continuing the programme of Smoke Control Orders and at the end of the period of report the position is given below which denotes the number of Smoke Control Orders made by the Council, the dates of confirmation of the Orders by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the dates on which they become operative.

<u>Year Made</u>	<u>No. of Orders</u>	<u>Date Confirmed</u>	<u>Date of Operation</u>	<u>No. of Houses</u>
1960	No. 1 (Warren Lane)	1961	1962	93
	No. 2 (Cottingley)	1961	1962	1151
	-----			(Proposed)
1961	No. 3 (Warren Lane East)	1962	1962	40
1962	No. 4 (Bradford Road South)	1962	1963	847
	No. 5	1962	1963	(Proposed) 180
	No. 6	1962	1963	(Proposed) 55
1963	No. 7	1963		(Proposed) 75
	No. 8	1963		(Proposed) 100
	No. 9	1963		(Proposed) 50
	No. 10			(Proposed) 192
	No. 11			1,374

Similar progress has been made in relation to industrial premises, and a good response on the part of industrialists is evident from the number of furnaces converted or completely replaced. During the year 17 major plant alterations took place.

Industrial

No. of observations of factory chimneys,	139
" " contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods Regulations),	5
Inspection of Boiler Plants,	24

Inspection in connection with Smoke Control Areas:-

Dwellings inspected in proposed Smoke Control Areas,	468
" " " confirmed Smoke Control Areas,	917
Inspections in Industrial and Commercial premises,	19

In December the Ministry issued a White Paper on "Domestic Fuel Supplies and the Clean Air Policy", which, together with their Circular No. 69/63 relating to Smoke Control Areas has altered the general outlook in relation to domestic appliances and the monetary grants towards the conversion of same.

Although the White Paper points out that it may not always be possible to rely on gas coke suitable for use in the ordinary "improved" open grate being available to meet the demand in future Smoke Control Areas, it has been evident that the increasing tendency of householders to change to the use of gas, electricity and oil will to a certain extent off-set the demand for gas coke. In addition, the new policy includes the availability of grant towards the conversion of the open fire to gas and electric appliances, underfloor-draught fires and solid fuel stoves, the latter two appliances being suitable for the use of hard cokes which are available in sufficient quantity.

Emphasis is placed on the Government's intention to encourage and facilitate vigorous action against urban smoke pollution.

I am pleased to state that this authority was amongst the first to adopt the new policy and continue with vigour, its own programme of smoke control.

Public Cleansing. The annual increase in residential development has placed a heavy strain on the refuse collection service. The point has been reached where, additional labour or vehicles would need to be considered, if a weekly collection service is to be maintained.

It was with this point in mind that the Council, in considering the replacement of one refuse collection vehicle, decided to purchase a rear loading compression vehicle, the expected date of delivery would be approximately February, 1964.

At the present time, refuse is collected by three "dual tip" vehicles, two of which are able to collect household paper salvage separately by the use of trailers. One Carrier Bantam side loader is used in the rural parts of the district. A special tank in this vehicle is also used for the reception of closet pail contents. The market for the paper salvage has deteriorated during the past years as indicated by the following figures:-

	<u>Weight</u> <u>Tons</u>	<u>Revenue</u> £
1959,	199	1412
1960,	191	1851
1961,	157	1400
1962,	123	1210
1963,	108	896

Nevertheless, I believe it to be essential to continue to separate waste paper. The ever increasing bulk of refuse continues to present difficulties to collecting and disposal service. This is borne out by the fact that before the war, the average weight of refuse was approximately 5 cwts. per cubic yard compared with the present figure of just over 2 cwt. per cubic yard, yet the average weight per 1,000 population has not decreased.

The pilot paper sack refuse scheme commenced last year, was received with mixed feelings, which has meant some delay in progressing with the system of collection. There is no point in expanding the scheme unless every household in an appropriate area adopts this method. It would seem, therefore, that to introduce such a system, which would have great advantages, would of necessity, require a municipal scheme.

All refuse is disposed of at Dowley Gap Tip, where sludge from the sewage works is also received.

The condition of the Fordson major (wheeled) tractor was considered at the latter part of the year and it was decided to purchase a tracked vehicle during the following financial year.

The gradual filling in of the old sludge lagoon has progressed, using inert materials only in the latter stages. A dangerous stage has been reached when sludge of a depth of some 50 feet or more has had to be rendered safe and the surface prepared for covering.

Controlled tipping of refuse is now continuing on solid ground to the north of the old sludge lagoon.

The cleansing of street gullies and the emptying of cesspools is carried out by one dual purpose machine. An annual increase in the number of street gullies to be cleansed and an increase of other duties has warranted the purchase of an additional machine during the next financial

year. The following figures show how the cleansing of street gullies has been affected during recent years.

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of Gullies in District</u>	<u>Gulley Cleansings per Year</u>	<u>Average Cleansings per Gulley per Year</u>
1944,	3,000	-	-
1959,	4,381	15,017	3.5
1960,	4,648	16,466	3.5
1961,	5,363	12,582	2.5
1962,	5,282	10,147	1.9
1963,	5,356	10,386	1.9

Street cleansing is carried out by one Karrier Yorkshire Mechanical Sweeper. Four Street Orderlies carry out the cleansing of footpavings throughout the district.

Mortuary. Apart from minor alterations to the heating arrangements in the Mortuary, only small repair work has been necessary.

A difficult period was experienced during the extremely severe winter, in maintaining gas and water supplies to the building.

Number of bodies received during the year, 28.

Rodent and Pest Control. Treatment of the Council's sewers is undertaken twice yearly for the destruction of rats. Approximately 10% of the sewer manholes are baited each 6 monthly period, which involves some 100 baiting points. This year, the work has been carried out under contract by a private specialist firm.

The Rodent Operative treated 148 properties and made 398 inspections in connection with surface infestations.

Sanitary Accommodation. Considering the extensive rural character of the Bingley area, the proportion of water closet accommodation is surprisingly high. Nevertheless, the existence of nearly 100 pail closets on farms and in remote places is a source of difficulty and it is not easy to get men who are willing to empty them. Owners are being encouraged, whenever possible to do voluntary conversion with the aid of Improvement Grants or Conversion Grants.

The following is the approximate position as regards sanitary accommodation:-

	<u>Water Closets</u>	<u>Pail Closets</u>	<u>Dustbins</u>
Bingley,	4141	7	4529
Cottingley,	1300	7	1532
Harden,	538		747
Crossflats and Micklethwaite,	1068	4	879
Cullingworth,	540	16	720
Eldwick & Gilstead,	761	34	1293
Wilsden,	1029	14	1025
	<u>9377</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>10825</u>

Drainage and Sewerage. The Sewage Works, reconstructed in 1953, are situate at Dowley Gap. There are small works at Harecrofts, Flappit and Hallas Bridge. A number of properties, chiefly at Low Springs and High Eldwick, are out of reach of sewers as are the majority of the farms. Owing to the scattered nature of the district there are several hundreds of septic tanks in the area and these are de-sludged on application in accordance with the provisions of Section 72 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Rivers and Streams. A number of cases of stream pollution were remedied and close liaison is maintained with the Catchment Board Authority. There is one public swimming bath and one paddling pool.

Industrial Hygiene. The following is a list of trades carried on at local factories:-

Aircraft components	Motor Repairing
Artificial Silk Manufacture	Paint Grinding
Baking	Paper and Cardboard Manufacture
Battery Making	Paper Pressing
Blacksmith	Poultry Dressing
Bleach Bottling	Plastic Moulding
Boot and Shoe Repairing	Reed and Hoald Making
Burling and Mending	Plaster Fillers and Silk Flock Manufacture.
Carpet Making	Printing and Bookbinding
Concrete Block Manufacture	Rag Flock Manufacture
Cotton Worsted Warp Dressing	Saw Milling
Dry Cleaning of Clothes	Scrap Metal Dealing
Dyeing	Sheet Metal Working
Electrical and Mechanical Engineering	Soap Making
Fat Boiling and Refining	

Fertilizer Manufacture	Spring Making
Football & Leather Belt Lace Making	Television Repairs
Gas Appliance Repairs	Textile Leather Making
Gut Scraping	Wire Turning
Honey Processing & Packing	Wood Bobbin Making
Ironfoundry	Wool Twisting & Reeling
Jacquard Loom Cutting	Woolcombing
Joinery	Woolsorting
Leather Tanning & Currying	Woollen Spinning
Machine Tool Makers	Worsted Spinning
Monumental Masonry	Worsted Weaving
Laundry	Worsted Winding & Reeling
	Wool Blending & Willeying

Number of factories on the register,	196
Number of outworkers on the register,	18
Number of factory inspections,	20
Number of contraventions of Factories Acts,	8

HOUSING

Clearance of Slit Houses. The house of the back-to-back type of construction still represents the largest problem in the programme of clearance of sub-standard houses, and the Council's policy is to continue to remove these as speedily as possible.

At the latter part of the year the second 5 year programme was reconsidered, and as a result it was decided to double the number of houses to be considered for clearance procedure during the remainder of the 5 year period, i.e. in the period 1964 - 1965, the intention is to deal with approximately 540 houses in lieu of the 227 originally proposed, in relation to the Bingley and Crossflatts parts of the urban district.

It has not been possible to commence clearance procedure in respect of the villages of Wilsden and Cullingworth.

The following Clearance Orders were made during the year:-

Bingley (Lime Street/Greenhill Street)	
Compulsory Purchase Order No. 7, 1963,	38 houses.
(Re-represented)	
Bingley (Morningson Road South West)	
Compulsory Purchase Order No. 10, 1963,	48 houses.

A Public Inquiry was held as a result of objections in respect of the Bingley (Fermcliffe Road North) Compulsory Purchase Order No. 9, 1963, which included 82 dwellings. The Order was confirmed in September, 1963, without any major alterations.

The following individual unfit houses were dealt with under the provisions of Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

Demolition Orders

4, Church Street,
Bingley.

Closing Orders

205, Main Street, Wilsden
207, " " "
4, Mitchell Terrace, Wilsden.
6, " " "
6, Queen Street, Cullingworth.
4, Dewhirst Street, Wilsden.
Glen Cote, Keighley Road,
Cullingworth.
23, Lime Street, Crossflatts.
17, Robertshaw Street, Bingley.
5, Ferrand Lane, Bingley.

Undertakings not to Re-let

21, Ebridge Terrace, Bingley.
Higher Heights Farm, Eldwick.

Undertakings to make Fit

The Cliffe, Harden.

Other Housing Inspections,	928
Initial Notices,	91

Improvement of Houses

Number of improvement grants approved,	77
--	----

The number of new houses erected by private enterprise was 221, and a further 18 were erected by the local authority.

Rent Act, 1957

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair,	1
Number of Certificates issued,	None

APPENDICES

The following statistical summary of work done during the year is prepared in accordance with the regulations concerning Public Health Inspectors.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Shops

Inspections under Shops Act,	14
Inspections of Pet Shops,	2

Drainage

Drains tested,	304
Drains found to be defective,	105
Visits to drainage work in progress,	186
Choked sewers found to be defective,	19
Choked sewers referred to Surveyor,	29

Miscellaneous Inspection

Filthy or verminous premises inspected,	10
Premises disinfested,	6
Premises inspected for insect pests,	2
Ash receptacles inspected,	84
Offensive Trades inspected,	8
Piggeries inspected,	16
Public Conveniences inspected,	75
Visits to Refuse Tips and Depot,	131
Visits re Stream Pollution,	18
Moveable Dwellings inspected,	76
Inspection of Mortuary,	12
Visits re noise nuisances,	9
Infectious cases visited,	12

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Public Conveniences

Repaired or improved,	2
-----------------------	---

Refuse Storage

Dustbins renewed after notice,	5
Dustbins sold,	100
Closet pails sold,	3
Hire bins issued,	45

Housing

Overcrowding cases remedied,	1
House roofs repaired,	13
Nuisances from dampness abated,	6
Repairs to stairs etc.,	1
House doors repaired,	5
Window frames repaired,	7
Fixtures repaired or renewed,	8
Water closets repaired,	12
Glazed sinks provided,	2
Defective floors renewed,	6
Internal plaster renewed,	14
Mastic pointing renewed,	4
Gutters repaired,	6
Other repairs,	15

Drainage and Sewerage

Choked sewers cleared,	55
Defective sewers repaired,	5
Choked drains released,	93
Defective drains relaid,	35
Sink Wastes repaired,	6
Manhole repaired,	1
Inspection chamber rebuilt,	1

Water Supply

Service pipes repaired,	11
Pollution of streams remedied,	2
Supply reinstated,	1

Factories

Intervening ventilated space provided, 2

Nuisances

Dirty premises cleansed, 2
Accumulation of refuse removed, 4
Other nuisances abated, 2

BYELAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN BINGLEY

MADE BY BINGLEY U.D.C.

Slaughterhouses	Recreation Grounds
Common Lodging Houses	Means of Escape in case of
Markets	Fire in Factories
New Streets and Buildings	Offensive Trades
Tents, Vans and Sheds	Handling, Wrapping and Delivery
Smoke Abatement	of Foods
Employment of Children	Sale of Food in the Open Air

MADE BY WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Suppression of Litter	Dogs Fouling Footways
Control of Wireless Loud	Sale of Contraceptives in
Speakers	Automatic Machines

Employment of Children and Young Persons

BAILDON URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by the Public Health Inspector, Mr. R. Horsfall
and Mr. J. Garforth his successor.

1. GENERAL STATISTICS

Total number of inspections made for nuisances	111
Nuisances abated	42
Informal notices served for the abatement of nuisances	28
Statutory notices served	1
Bakehouses inspected	13
Fried fish shops inspected	16
Smoke observation made	68
Drains tested	51
Drains approved	51
Verminous houses disinfested	Nil

2. SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Drains reconstructed	8
Defective drains repaired	51
Blocked drains liberated	70
Drains provided with vent shafts	1
Drains connected to sewer	3
New gullies provided	44
Additional W.Cs. provided for existing premises	22
Additional dustbins provided to existing premises	76

3. SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Water closets	4900
Waste water closets	3
Privy middens	6
Pail closets	29
Portable dustbins	5006

4. HOUSING STATISTICS

A. (i)	Total number of houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health & Housing Acts, 1936)	53
(ii)	Number of inspections made	90
B.	Remedy of defects without service of formal notice:-	
	Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	22

C. Action under statutory powers during the year
(Proceedings under the Housing Acts, 1936 and 1957)

(i) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which
notices were served requiring defects to be
remedied Nil

(ii) Number of houses in which defects were
remedied after service of formal notice
(a) by owner Nil
(b) by Local Authority Nil

D. (i) No. of houses subject to Closing Orders 18
(ii) No. of houses closed by owners 16
(iii) No. of houses demolished by owners 25
(iv) No. of families rehoused 2
(v) No. of persons involved in (iv) above 6

5. HOUSING

During the year work was completed upon a block of ten aged persons' dwellings in Cliffe Lane and progress was maintained in the erection of 24 two bedroom flats in Denby Drive and Bank View. Preliminary plans and layouts were approved for further single and two bedroom accommodation on the site of the Knoll Mansion, work on these buildings had not commenced at the end of the year.

Work on the erection of 24 two bedroom houses and 12 two bedroom flats at Tong Park progressed favourably during the year and it is hoped that completion will be effected by mid 1964.

The present increase in the rate of Council building is most encouraging and it is possible that the more urgent cases on the waiting list for two and three bedroomed accommodation may be rehoused within the very near future. However, there is a chronic and ever increasing demand for bedsitter and single bedroom accommodation and this problem may well have to take precedence over all others in the immediate future.

Private building again showed a welcome increase and a further 89 houses were completed during the year; these were mainly in the moderately priced range and are proving very popular with the younger people who otherwise may be found on the Council's waiting lists.

6. HOUSING IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

19 Standard and 1 Discretionary grants were paid during 1963, this figure is slightly lower than that for the previous year and there are still a considerable number of houses in the district lacking the basic modern amenities. The total amount of grant involved was £2,675.

7. CLEARANCE AREAS

During the year 25 houses were demolished, 23 of these had previously been the subject of closing orders or had been vacated prior to demolition.

Following Ministerial Public Inquiries held in 1962, the Minister of Housing and Local Government approved without modification the Council's action in declaring clearance areas at Lane End and Moorside, and approved proposals for Low Hill but excluded three of the properties. The total number of houses involved was 93 and at the close of the year several of the occupants had been rehoused.

During the year also the Council after much deliberation fixed a programme for clearance in the next five years; broadly including property at Charlestown, Woodbottom, Church Hill, Baildon Bridge and Tong Park and it is hoped to commence inspections early in 1964.

8. REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

(a) Refuse Collection

Three vehicles are at present in use for this service, a 25 cu.yd. S and D "Hygienic", an 13 cu.yd. S and D Fore and Aft tipper and a 10 cu. yd. "Karrier Bantam" Fore and Aft tipper, this latter vehicle being used mainly for special collections and assisting generally where necessary.

The collection service has operated with reasonable efficiency and since the introduction of a bonus scheme a regular weekly collection has been maintained.

(b) Refuse Disposal

Tipping on a semi-controlled system has continued to be carried out at Heights Lane, Bingley and little cause for complaint has arisen. Increased difficulty is being experienced in disposing of refuse due to the changing constitution of the material to be dealt with. As less solid fuels are burnt the ash content of the

refuse drops and thus combined with the considerable increase in the quantity of wrapping materials now in use, has the effect of reducing the overall density of the rubbish and entailing an increased use of imported heavy covering materials.

Summary of Refuse Collected

Total No. of loads collected	1,482
Estimated weight	3,550 tons.

Cost of Refuse Collection and Disposal for year ending 31st March, 1964

			£.	s.	d.
Collection costs	...	...	10,596.	0.	0.
Disposal costs	...	...	926.	0.	0.
Salvage costs	...	...	1,380.	0.	0.
Gross costs			12,902.	0.	0.

9. SALVAGE

Collection of salvage has continued satisfactorily but owing to national economic factors the sale of waste paper became increasingly difficult and quotas were imposed by the Paper Mills to regulate supplies. Consequently income from the source dropped appreciably, and for the first time for many years the yield was less than £1,000.

Details of Salvage sold 1962/3

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste paper	118	12	-	934.	6.	11.
Textiles	-	16	2	15.	13.	6.
	119	8	2	950.	0.	5.

<u>Waste paper</u>	1960/61	£1,284
	1961/62	£1,689
	1962/63	£1,319
	1963/64	£ 934

10. FOOD INSPECTION

Food shops within the district have been kept under close observation and every effort is being made to ensure a high standard of food hygiene. Meat is brought into the district mainly from the public abattoirs at Shipley and Bradford. Very little cause for complaint has arisen from this source, although possibly greater care could be exercised in the handling of meat

in transit. The quality of meat sold throughout the district is high.

11. ICE CREAM

There is one manufacturer and thirty nine registered retailers of ice cream in Baildon. This figure is supplemented in the summer months by several itinerant vendors operating from mobile stalls. The registered dealers in general sell only proprietary wrapped ice cream whilst the itinerants usually sell ice cream loose and are therefore more liable to retail a contaminated product. Standards of hygiene vary considerably amongst mobile retailers and in some instances conditions are far from desirable. Regular spot checks are made upon these vehicles in an endeavour to attain a satisfactory standard of cleanliness.

A growing practise in recent years has been the sale of "Soft" ice cream, this is ice cream manufactured from a cold mixture in a machine on the retailers premises. The product is dispensed directly from the machine into the consumers container or biscuit. This method is in theory a sterile procedure but great care must be exercised in the cleaning of the equipment used in the process.

12. BAKEHOUSES

The five bakehouses situate in the district are all above ground level and periodic inspections have revealed no serious defects and a good standard of cleanliness has been found to appertain.

13. MILK SUPPLIES

The registration and control of milk supplies is now vested in the West Riding County Council but in certain instances it is necessary for the Public Health Authority to take action to prevent the spread of infection via milk supplies.

Milk Sampling

No. of samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk taken for :-

	<u>Methylene</u> <u>Blue Test</u>	<u>Biological</u> <u>Test (T.B.)</u>	<u>'Ring Test'</u>	<u>Culture Tests</u>
No. satisfactory	4	-	4	4
No. unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-

14. FACTORIES ACT, 1957

Regular inspections are made to check sanitary conditions in factories in the district, the attention of the management being drawn where necessary to any unsatisfactory circumstances. In no instance was it necessary to resort to statutory action to bring about necessary improvements.

A register of outworkers is kept by the department and periodic visits are made to registered premises to ensure that the work involved is not causing any nuisance to the occupants of the house or surrounding property.

15. SMOKE ABATEMENT

The initial survey of some 1215 houses in the Baildon Green, Coach Road and Glen areas was completed in mid 1963 and subsequent to this the Council made the Baildon No. 1 Smoke Control Order 1963 which forbade the emission of smoke from any chimney within the affected area after the operative date. At the close of the year, Ministerial approval of the Order was awaited but in the absence of objections to the scheme it is expected that approval will be forthcoming early in 1964.

16. CARAVAN SITES

The four caravan sites situate in the area are all subject to site licence and relevant conditions as prescribed by the recent Caravan Control of Development Order. The owners are all making attempts to bring their sites up to requisite standards and it is hoped that the majority of the works will be completed within the near future.

17. PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

The Council in addition to taking responsibility for rodent control on their own tips, sewers and other property, operate a free scheme for the eradication of rats and mice on private domestic premises. This scheme is instrumental in keeping a strict control on the rodent population of the district and only in very rare instances is a large infestation encountered.

During the year the following treatments were carried out :-

No. of premises inspected and treated	45
No. of visits made	124
No. of premises cleared of infestation	39

No. of treatments by traps	Nil
Amount of bait laid	167 lbs.
Amount of poison laid	12 lbs.

18. WATER SUPPLIES

In almost all instances premises in the district receive a treated water supply from the Rombalds Water Board, this proving both adequate and wholesome throughout the year.

A small private system serves properties at Low Hill and is very doubtful in both quality and quantity and it was hoped that the Clearance Order made upon the entire area would remove this cause for concern. However, three of the properties were excluded from the area by the Minister of Housing and Local Government with the result that constant surveillance of this supply will continue to be necessary until such time as an alternative piped supply is arranged.

During the year the following water samples have been submitted for examination :--

	<u>Rombalds Water Board</u>	<u>Private</u>
<u>Bacteriological</u>		
Satisfactory	16	-
Unsatisfactory	4	-
<u>Chemical</u>		
Satisfactory	8	2
Unsatisfactory	-	-

The unsatisfactory bacteriological samples were all of raw water prior to treatment.

19. COMPLAINTS

As in previous years a wide variety of complaints have been received. These have received prompt attention and wherever possible a solution has been arrived at. In the great majority of cases it was possible to bring this about without resort to any compulsory action.

BYELAWS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE
IN BAILDON.

The Cleansing of Footways and Pavements.

Nuisances (arising from snow, filth, dust, ashes and rubbish, and the keeping of animals).

Nuisances in connection with the removal of offensive or noxious matters.

Slaughterhouses.

Use of Sanitary Conveniences.

Smoke Abatement (Three Minute Byelaw).

Handling, wrapping and delivery of food.

Sale of food in the open air.

Buildings.

DENHOLME URBAN DISTRICT

Prepared by Mr. W.H. Blackburn, Public Health Inspector,
who is also the Council's Surveyor and Housing Manager.

WATER SUPPLY

Water is distributed by the Bradford Corporation and is collected on the Thornton Moor Catchment Area, the greater portion of which is situated within the Denholme Urban District.

988 dwellinghouses enjoy a supply of water from public mains, the remainder being situate in the outlying parts of the district, rely on springs and wells. No reports of insufficiency of water have been received during the year.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The whole of the built-up area is drained to sewers which gravitate to two sewage disposal works. One at Doe Park deals with an estimated D.W.F. of 41,250 gallons per day, and the other at Whalley Lane dealing with an estimated D.W.F. of 12,500 gallons per day. Both works incorporate screens, detritus tanks, settling tanks, percolating filters and humus tanks.

The sewage from the Field Head Estate gravitates to an ejector at Doctors Bridge and is discharged to the head of the Whalley Lane Sewer. A number of mechanical and electrical failures have occurred on this plant during the year and a considerable amount of time has been spent with the manufacturer of the various items of equipment tracing faults. I am pleased to report that the plant is now functioning satisfactorily.

The necessary applications for both works for consent under Sec. 1 of the Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Act 1961, to make discharges of sewage effluent to a stream within the area of the Yorkshire Ouse River Board were made in May 1963.

The southern area comprising Denholme Clough (approximately 80 properties) and Well Heads (30 properties) are sewered for waste water only, and septic tanks are encouraged where practicable.

6 properties have been drained to septic tanks, 2 houses to existing tanks and 4 houses to 3 new tanks. 78 properties now have drains connected to septic tanks.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

Close liaison with officials of the Rivers Board to minimise pollution in water courses has been maintained. A degree of pollution is evident in the southern part of Denholme Beck in the Lower Clough area. This matter is under observation and discussions have been held with a representative of the Denholme Angling Club who have purchased an interest in these waters.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No. of houses provided with water closets	960
No. of houses with waste water closets	8
No. of houses with chemical closets	9
No. of houses with earth or pail closets	71
No. of earth closets etc. converted to W.C.s.	5
No. of septic tanks provided	3

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The scavenging of the district is carried out by the Council's workmen (1 loader/driver and 2 or 3 loaders) with a tractor-drawn refuse trailer. The trailer incorporates a large mesh container which is used for bulky materials, in an effort to reduce the frequency of journeys to the tip. Collection is generally on a weekly basis except for some 18 premises in the outskirts of the area, where collection is monthly. The owners of 5 premises have undertaken to dispose of their own refuse. A reasonably frequent collection of refuse has been maintained and complaints have been few.

In October 1963 a survey of the refuse collection service was undertaken and it was observed that 4 full working days were required to complete collection under favourable weather conditions as opposed to $3\frac{1}{2}$ working days in 1961. This appeared to be as a result of a slight increase in the number of houses, but largely to an increase in bulk of materials where occupiers have changed from the use of coal fires to gas or electricity. It is obvious therefore on completion of the Ogden Lane and Lodge Gate housing estates that a vehicle and four men will be required full time on refuse collection.

Refuse is disposed of by tipping off Whalley Lane on land used formerly for stone quarrying. Every effort is made to maintain satisfactory conditions at the tip, although from time to time fires have occurred.

Trade refuse from business premises is collected at no charge

during the "normal round", and here again the bulk has increased steadily.

Number of loads collected	726
Total weight estimated	104.0 tons
Weight per thousand population	405 "
7 tons of waste paper, value £38. 12. 9. has been collected and sold.	

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

The following is a tabular statement of inspections made:-

Inspection of nuisances in 1963	297
Nuisances found	23
Nuisances in hand at end of year 1962	6
Total needing abatement	29
Nuisances abated in 1963	25
Informal notices served	23
Informal notices complied with	25
Statutory notices served	-
Statutory notices complied with	-
Inspections of :-	
Middens	3
Offensive trades	12
Refuse receptacles	27
Knackers Yard	12
Piggeries	2
Slaughterhouses	744
Verminous and dirty premises	1

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORKS EXECUTED

Inspections, drainage all purposes	206
New drains laid and tested (Smoke test)	136
New drains laid and tested (Colour test)	7
Public sewers cleansed and flushed	11
New length of sewers constructed	2
Drains cleansed	20
Septic tanks cleansed	3
Drains tested by means of colour	31
Inspection chambers provided	18
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed	5
Fallpipes repaired or renewed	7
Sinks provided	9
Accumulation of offensive matter removed	1
Closet pails renewed	-
Dustbins provided	12
Ashpits abolished	1

40 inspections have been made following complaints of accumulations of water in cellars of 10 houses, the cause in most cases being either choked or defective drains.

KNACKERS YARD

There is one Knackers Yard in the district and 12 inspections have been made. A joint inspection of these premises was made with the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food during the latter part of the year.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is an offensive trade carried on in the district, namely that of bone boiling, premises consisting of one building being in the same curtilage as the Knackers Yard. Two buildings are used for maggot breeding, and other buildings house a pet-food cannery and dispatch bay. 12 inspections have been made.

RODENT CONTROL

Rodent control is carried out by a part-time operative under my control. Details of inspections are as follows:-

No. of complaints received	11
No. of premises found to be infested with rats	10
No. of premises found to be infested with mice	1
No. of treatments carried out :-	
Business premises	3
Council properties	2
Council tips	1
Private houses	8
Agricultural premises	-

A block treatment of premises in Denholme Clough has been carried out.

Treatment of sewers is carried out as a matter of routine, and two treatments have been carried out.

DISINFESTATION

1 dwelling infected with golden spider beetle has been disinfested.

FACTORIES ACTS

There are 9 factories with power, 1 without power, and 8 other premises in the district, the list of Factories having been checked with the Inspector of Factories in December 1963.

	Number	No. of Inspections
Factories with power	9	27
Factories without power	1	1
Other premises	8	739

No contraventions of the Acts have been observed.

CLEAN AIR

In October 1963 a Mobile Exhibition sponsored by the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council visited Denholme. The Exhibition was sited in Foster Park and attendance was good. I was fortunate in having the services of the Clean Air Officer of Bingley Urban District Council who had responsibility for the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Exhibit and was available for advice generally. This gesture of co-operation by the Bingley Council was greatly appreciated by this Council and myself.

A nuisance caused by the tipping and burning of textile waste in a quarry was dealt with under the provisions of the Clean Air Act and the Town and Country Planning Acts, with the result that the development ceased.

No progress has been made concerning domestic premises in relation to the Clean Air Act.

HOUSING

The total number of houses in the district is 1029, of which 183 are owned by the Council.

No. of Council Houses completed and occupied in 1963	Nil
No. of private houses " " " " "	3
No. of Council Houses under construction	10
No. of private houses " "	7
Total No. of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects under Public Health and Housing Acts	49
Re-inspections	77

Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :-

	<u>By Owner</u>	<u>By Council</u>
1. After informal action by Council	14	-
2. After formal Notice under :-		
(a) Public Health Acts	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	-	-
(c) Under Section 24 Housing Act 1957	-	-

1 dwelling has been made the subject of a Closing Order and the family has been rehoused.

Of the 29 properties referred to in the 1962 report (b - h) 27 are now unoccupied, the occupiers having in the main been rehoused by the Council.

10 two-bedroomed houses at the time of report have been completed and occupied. Layout plans have been prepared for the construction of 8 one-bedroomed bungalows and 4 two-bedroomed bungalows, and have been approved in principle by the Council.

6 small privately-owned houses have been purchased by the Council by agreement and the occupiers with families have been rehoused by the Council. These houses are being improved and are to be re-let to families of one or two persons.

CARAVANS

Although there are no residential caravans in the district, one site was licensed for not more than two caravans during the year.

HOUSING ACTS - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Inspections in connection with Improvement Grants - 43

Number of Improvement Grants approved

Conversions	1
Discretionary	4
Standard	7

Total Grants made during 1963 £922.

OVERCROWDING

1 family has been rehoused by the Council on account of overcrowding. No known cases now exist.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK DISTRIBUTION

Denholme is included in the Schedule of areas to which the Milk (Special Designations) (Specified Areas) (No. 2) Order, 1954 applies.

Although no licences are issued by this Authority, the County Health Inspector and myself maintain close co-operation on distribution.

SAMPLING

Producer/Retailer Samples

No. of samples taken for Brucellosis:-

Ring Test	9	Number Positive	2
Culture Test	9	" "	-

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Ice Cream

There is one registered Manufacturer producing complete cold mix ice cream, and 8 registered purveyors, and 7 inspections have been made.

Manufacture of Meat Products etc.

Three premises are registered for the manufacture of sausage and/or pressed, pickled, potted or preserved meat products. 3 inspections have been made.

Food premises

The number and type of shops at which food is sold is as follows :-

Provisions	12
Bakers and Confectioners	4
Butchers	3
Fried Fish Shops	2
Greengrocers	4
Sweets	2
Licensed premises	12
Canteens, etc.	6
Cafes	-

25 inspections have been made and conditions are generally

satisfactory.

An inspection of stocks of baby teething powder was made at the request of the Medical Officer of Health.

As a result of a mechanical failure in a deep freeze unit at one provision shop, it was necessary to examine 740 items of packaged frozen foods which were subsequently destroyed.

MEAT INSPECTION

There are 4 licensed slaughterhouses in the district, and 744 inspections have been made.

1 slaughterhouse is licensed for the slaughter of horses, 178 of which were exported to the Continent.

The Council visited the slaughterhouses and the Divisional Veterinary Officer also made inspections during the year.

Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemed in whole or part

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	772	460	72	4838	1329	184
Number inspected	772	460	72	4838	1329	184
<u>All diseases except Tuber- culosis and Cysticerci</u>						
Whole carcase condemned	11	78	14	20	13	7
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	77	246	3	280	52	65
Percentage of number inspected infected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	11.3%	70.4%	23.6%	6.0%	4.1%	39.1%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole carcase condemned	1	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	4	-

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Percentage of the number inspected infected with tuberculosis	0.1%	-	-	-	0.3%	-
<u>Cysticerci</u> Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcase submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

The Ministry Grant for meat inspection has now ceased with the implementation of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963 which became effective on the 1st October 1963. Charges made to butchers for the service of meat inspection were made in accordance with these regulations and the Council fixed the following charges :-

2s.6d. per horse or bovine animal
9d. per calf or pig
6d. per sheep, lamb or goat.

£110 was received by the Council for the period commencing 1st October.

17 Slaughtermen's licences have been issued, 4 of which were "Subject to supervision".

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

1 Gentlemen's and 4 Ladies' Hairdressers are registered, 2 of whom use partially residential premises. 5 inspections have been made.

STAFF

As previously stated, the Meat Inspection Regulations became effective on 1st October 1963 requiring the inspection and marking of all carcasses slaughtered and passed as fit for human consumption. The Council therefore approved the appointment of Mr. W.E. Cooke, former Chief Public Health Inspector, Bingley Urban District Council, who undertakes meat inspection duties weekly on Saturday and Sunday and during my holiday periods.

ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYELAWS ETC. IN RELATION TO
PUBLIC HEALTH IN FORCE IN DENHOLME.

Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1890, parts 2, 3, 4 and 5.
Public Health Acts (Amendment) Act, 1908, Part 6.
Public Health Act 1925. Part 6 (Recreation Grounds).
Private Street Works Act, 1892.
West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951. Sections 36, 75, 76, 88 and 120.

Regulations. Dairies, Cowsheds, etc.

Byelaws. Smoke Abatement.
 Slaughterhouses.
 New Streets.
 Handling, Wrapping, etc. of Food.
 Hairdressers and Barbers.
 Buildings.
 Sanitary Conditions and Management of
 Private Slaughterhouses.
 Sanitary Conditions, Management and Keeping of
 Records for Knackers Yards.

MADE BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

West Riding (General Powers) Act, 1951.

Byelaws. Good Rule and Government. Local Government Act 1888.
 Advertisements.
 Protection of Wild Plants.
 Litter.
 Children and Young Persons.
 Petroleum Filling Stations.
 Cycling on Footpaths.
 Wireless Loudspeakers.
 Dogs Fouling Footways.
 Personal Weighing Machines.
 Sale of Contraceptives in Automatic Machines.
 Employment of Children and Young Persons.
 Unauthorised Persons on School Premises.
 Wireless Loudspeakers, Gramophones.
 Suppression of Litter.
 Removal of Mud from Wheels of Vehicles.

DIVISIONAL MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

Births during the year to Mothers normally
resident in the Division

	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>%</u>
Domiciliary	269	3	272	22
Private Nursing Homes	23	-	23	2
Maternity Hospitals	912	15	927	76
	<u>1,204</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>1,222</u>	<u>100</u>

MATERNITY SERVICES

Births within the Division

Domiciliary Cases

County Midwives	264
Private Midwives	-
Private Nursing Homes	58
Maternity Hospitals (Hospital Management Committees)	<u>575</u>
Total	<u>897</u>

Births outside the Division

Domiciliary	7
Private Nursing Homes	-
Maternity Homes	55
Hospitals:	
Keighley St. John's	112
Halifax General	8
Bradford St. Luke's	253
Other hospitals	7
Total	<u>442</u>

MATERNITY HOME

The Maternity Home, Shipley, is administered by a Sub-Committee of the Bradford 'A' Group Hospital Management Committee. Meetings are held monthly at Salt's Hospital or the Maternity Home.

ADMISSION

The Matron of the Maternity Home has provided the following statistics:-

575 women were delivered. 17 cases were emergency admissions. 7.2 days was the average stay in lying-in-beds. The average daily number of beds occupied was 14.3.

SPECIAL STATISTICS

There were 14 forceps deliveries out of 575 cases. There were 4 stillbirths and no neo-natal deaths. 7 women received blood transfusion.

CONSULTANT SERVICE

322 patients were seen by Mr. Craig before confinement. Mr. Craig also paid 32 special visits. The Consultant Paediatrician was called to examine 28 babies and the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon 4.

TRANSFERS

49 patients were transferred to other hospitals: 14 women received Gas & Air analgesia, 13 Gas & Air with Pethidine and 21 Gas & Air with Pethilorfan. 76 received Trilene, 178 had Trilene with Pethidine and 262 Trilene with Pethilorfan.

PREMATURE BABIES

19 babies weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, all surviving.

DISTRICT MIDWIFERY

The Local Health Authority employs six certified Midwives in this Division for the domiciliary care of women during childbirth. On the 1st July, 1960, new Midwives Rules came into operation. The chief amendments were -

- (1) There is no longer any distinction between practising as a Midwife and acting as a Maternity Nurse. The latter term is abolished, and a practising Midwife is now responsible for the whole of the nursing period.
- (2) The lying-in period has been reduced to a minimum of 10 days.
- (3) Midwives must bear in mind the danger to the infant through cold, and take appropriate measures.
- (4) Notification of the adoption of artificial feeding is withdrawn.

Each Midwife is trained and certificated to administer analgesics. She is also authorised to call out the Flying Squad should a doctor not immediately be available so to do. The Midwife is classified an essential car used by the West Riding County Council.

Increasing emphasis is now laid on frequent pre-natal examination and the detailed care of the expectant woman. The Midwife directs Health Education during pregnancy on such subjects as Parentcraft, breast feeding, and after care of the infant.

Arrangements are made whereby Midwives accompany women to hospital or Maternity Home when for one reason or another the case has to be delivered outwith the Division. The sole exception is St. John's Hospital, Keighley, in which case women are expected to make their own arrangements for conveyance.

MIDWIVES' ACTS

Statutory Notices under the Midwives' Acts received from Midwives during the year.

(1) Death of (a) Mother	-
(b) Child	-
(2) Stillbirths	3
(3) Liability to be a source of infection	18

(4) Medical Aid Notices:-

No. issued because of complications arising during/in					
	Preg- nancy	Labour	Lying- in	The Child	Total
Domiciliary Cases -					
(i) Where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with Maternity Medical Services under the National Health Service Act.	14	45	6	10	75
(ii) Others	1	-	1	-	2
Cases in Private Nursing Homes	-	-	-	-	-
Cases in Institutions	-	-	-	-	-
	15	45	7	10	77

ANALGESIA IN CHILDBIRTH

- (a) Number of Midwives in practice in the area qualified to administer analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives Board
- | | |
|----------------------------|---|
| (i) Domiciliary | 6 |
| (ii) Private Nursing Homes | - |
| (iii) Institutions | 7 |
- (b) Number of Domiciliary Midwives in the Divisional Area who have been trained under approved schemes for the administration of analgesics during the year Nil
- (c) Number of sets of apparatus for the administration of analgesics by Domiciliary Midwives:
- | | | |
|--|-------------------|----------------|
| | <u>G.& A.</u> | <u>Trilene</u> |
| (i) Issued during the year, excluding replacements | Nil | Nil |
| (ii) In use at the end of the year | 6 | 6 |
- (d) Number of cases where analgesics were administered by Domiciliary Midwives during the year:
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| (i) Gas and Air | 1 |
| (ii) Pethidine | 10 |
| (iii) Gas and Air with Pethidine | 2 |
| (iv) Trilene | 49 |
| (v) Trilene with Pethidine | 180 |

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Nil

MATERNAL DEATHS - 3

(Maternal Death Rate (per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths)).

<u>Districts</u>											-Average rate for 10 years
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	
Shipley	2.0	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	6.0	0.8
Bingley	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Baildon	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Denholme	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

ANCILLARY SERVICES IN PREGNANCY AND LYING-IN

HOME HELPS - Reference should be made to page 36

DENTAL TREATMENT

Expectant mothers are referred from doctor to private dentist or to the dentist at the Ante-natal Clinic, and facilities are also available for nursing mothers.

I wish to express appreciation of the valuable services of Mrs. Holburn, Mrs. Schloss, Mr. Metcalfe and their assistants also Mr. Thompson, Area Dental Officer.

DENTAL TREATMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN AND MOTHERS

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	Expectant and Nursing Mothers	Children under 5
Examined	29	107
Needing treatment	19	107
Treated	19	107
Number of attendances	113	151

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

Extractions	52	127
Anaesthetics: Local	1	-
General	10	51
Fillings	61	66
Scalings or Scaling and Gum Treatment	11	-
Dentures provided	8	-
Silver nitrate	-	111
Fitted with dentures	8	-

ANTE-NATAL RELAXATION CLASSES

	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances
Somerset House	49	105	832
Bingley	50	34	274

Mothers continue to attend in considerable number and frequently express appreciation of this class. They benefit both physically and psychologically and have the added enthusiasm and skill of Miss Rex and Midwives.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinic	Sessions held	No. of Patients	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per session
Somerset House	50	187	642	13
Maternity Home	51	555	922	18
Total - Shipley		742	1,564	
Bingley	47	135	552	12
Baildon	25	93	322	13
Denholme	24	31	129	5
		<u>1,001</u>	<u>2,567</u>	

I N F A N T S
 INFANT MORTALITY
 (Divisional Figures)

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 mth	1-3 mths	3-6 mths	6-9 mths	9-12 mths	Total deaths under 1 year
Congenital Disease	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
Congenital Deformity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Respiratory Disease	3	1	-	-	4	2	-	2	-	8
Prematurity	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Birth Trauma	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Gastro Enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	3
All causes	15	2	-	1	18	2	-	3	1	24

PREMATURE BABIES born to Mothers normally
 resident in the Division

Birth Weight		Male	Female	Total (Live)	Died (Under 28 days)	Stillborn
lbs	lbs					
5	to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	22	27	49	3	-
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	and under 5	4	11	15	-	1
4	" " 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	7	2	-
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " 4	2	2	4	1	-
3	" " 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	2	1	1
2 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " 3	1	1	2	2	3
	under 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	-	3	3	2
Total		37	45	82	12	7

PREMATURITY

Two cots are available; one established at Shipley Ambulance Station for Shipley and Baildon, the other at Keighley Ambulance Station for Bingley and Denholme.

INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Clinic	No. of Sessions held	No. of Children who Attended	Total No. of Attend- ances	Average Attendance per Session
Somerset House	147	737	4,874	33
Wrose	51	229	1,225	24
TOTAL SHIPLEY		<u>966</u>	<u>6,099</u>	
Bingley	100	498	2,862	29
Wilsden	25	86	464	19
Harden	25	83	669	27
Cullingworth	25	78	528	21
Cottingley	25	191	1,033	41
TOTAL BINGLEY		<u>936</u>	<u>5,556</u>	
Baildon	101	579	4,857	48
Denholme	25	75	569	23
* TOTAL DIVISION		<u>2,556</u>	<u>17,081</u>	

* not including Mobile Clinic.

Mobile Clinic

Baildon - Coach Road	23	149	526	23
- Charlestown	23	82	295	13
Eldwick	24	102	626	26

The Mobile Clinic completed its first calendar year of use in the Division on the 31st December, although the vehicle had been introduced in November, 1962. The Unit functions in various parts of the West Riding but was allotted to this Division on a Thursday fortnightly. Morning visits are paid first to Charlestown, Baildon, and mothers attend from Tong Park, Charlestown and the surrounding area. The Unit is sited in the car park of the Shoulder of Mutton and a Doctor and Health Visitors are in attendance. After an hour the Unit moves on to the Coach Road, Baildon adjoining the bridge leading to Saltaire. This serves a considerable population both of Shipley residents in Coach Road housing estate and Baildon mothers and children from Green Lane and Thompson Lane area. Child Welfare facilities are available including immunisation against diphtheria, poliomyelitis, etc. In the afternoon,

the Mobile Clinic is sited at Eldwick in the ground adjoining the Memorial Hall. The popularity of the clinic can best be gauged by reference to the attendance in the adjoining table. As in other clinics welfare foods are made available. The convenience of the clinic has been much appreciated in these more outlying areas, although attendance would seem in no way to reduce numbers at the major clinics in the centre of Bingley, Shipley or Baildon.

ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT CLINICS

There has been general agreement in the medical profession that there was small justification on medical grounds for continuing artificial sunlight clinics. Where skin conditions need light therapy the Consultant Dermatologist can arrange this locally, and indeed we are fortunate in having Dr. Alderson of Bradford Royal Infirmary to provide a monthly skin clinic. Services have, therefore, been curtailed and ultimately abandoned. This can only be regarded as evidence of social progress and in improved child health. For example, rickets is now a clinical rarity. Progress without the clinic will, however, be kept under review and constant observation.

HEALTH VISITING

The Health Visitor is a qualified State Registered Nurse, also holding at least the first examination of the Central Midwives' Board. She must also have completed a Course covering one academic year and subsequently have obtained a Health Visitor's Certificate of the Royal Society of Health. Under the National Health Service Act, 1946 the Health Visitor is defined as "a woman employed by the local health authority for the visiting of persons in their homes for the purpose of giving advice as to the care of young children, persons suffering from illness, and expectant or nursing mothers, and as to the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection".

In the last fifteen years this work has widened considerably and now embraces the whole family, and the Health Visitor is recognised more and more as the medico-social worker in general practice.

During the last year, liaison with the general practitioners has become more established and the Health Visitor knows that this is for the benefit not only of the family concerned but also leads to a better understanding between workers in the Health Service team.

The Health Visitor, a highly experienced worker in medico-social work, schooled in public health, and under the guidance of the Medical Officer of Health can give much insight, knowledge and guidance and

help in co-ordinating services for the welfare and health of the community, the patient, and the family unit.

Routine health visiting, house to house visits, are no longer possible or necessary. Selective visiting for routine work has become usual practice. For this type of visiting the Health Visitor must be discerning in her judgment, be aware of early signs and symptoms of breakdown not only medically but socially. In preventive work this is of paramount importance in the training of Health Visitors.

There is an increasing amount of visiting in the aging community and here the Health Visitor works in close liaison with the general practitioner and often requires the help and support of voluntary organisations, for example, meals on wheels, library and other visiting services. She also co-operates with the Welfare Department for the supply of household aids and with the provision of Part III accommodation, and also works in close co-operation with the District Nursing Service.

The Health Visitor is trained to carry out specific tests on children at certain ages for the early detection of illness and disabilities, for example, phenylketonuria test for certain inborn errors of metabolism, Ortolani test for dislocation of hips, and screening tests in children for the ascertainment of deafness.

The Health Visitor in the capacity of School Nurse assists at medical inspections and also has certain responsibilities in records of the hygiene of the school child. She also provides social background reports for the School Medical Officer or other specialists on request from the Medical Officer of Health.

So varied are the duties of the Health Visitor that some of the more extraneous are now being carried out by assistants.

In this Division two Assistants to Health Visitors are employed whose main duties are concerned with Infant Welfare Centres and with the preparation of school medical examinations. These fully qualified nurses are important adjuvants and in future more may be required to help the Health Visitor cover her duties.

This year we have filled one vacancy by a member of staff previously employed as Midwife, who took her Health Visitor's Certificate in this Division. The complement of staff is as follows :-

- 11 qualified Health Visitors/School Nurses.
- 2 Assistants to Health Visitors/School Nurses.

In order to keep the Health Visitor up to date with the many changing patterns of work, the Health Visitor attends Refresher Courses every five years. These are held usually at University Centres. She also attends intermediate Refresher Courses held at Grantley Hall under the auspices of the West Riding County Council.

CASES VISITED BY HEALTH VISITORS

	No. of cases	Total visits (including first visits but excluding ineffective visits)	Ineffective visits
1. Children born in 1963	1186	3702	551
2. Children born in 1962	733	2494	290
3. Children born in 1958-61	1569	4956	436
4. Total number of children in Lines 1 - 3	3488	11252	1277
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	827	2289	128
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	203	-	3
7. Mentally disordered persons	26	85	2
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital.	14	-	-
9. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	147	269	15
10. Number in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	77	-	-
11. Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work,	115	276	34
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases.	214	455	21

HOME NURSING

This work is undertaken by the District Nursing Sisters who are qualified nurses holding the State Registration and in addition most of whom hold a certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

The District Nursing Sisters understand the principles and the functions of nursing and must be able to apply the skills and interpretation of the needs of the district. She must also be able to act as a clinical instructor to teach simple principles to the patient or relative.

The District Nursing Sister uses these skills in many different ways and in different circumstances, adapting herself and her techniques to different households. She must be actutely aware of the patient's nursing needs, his condition, and the patient's emotional involvement in his home surroundings, and above all she must be able to interpret these needs.

The Nursing Sister works in very close liaison with the General Practitioner and carries out treatment prescribed. A large per centage of work is for the aged in the community, and today early mobilisation and rehabilitation is the ground work. This work is arduous, exacting and time consuming, but can be rewarding in the ambulation of the patient. The objective being to prevent the patient becoming bedridden.

Cases can be divided into (a) Short term
(b) Long term.

All these have either a medical or surgical history, and all cases must be fitted into district management in appropriate priority.

A part-time Assistant Nurse is employed to give baths and dress patients and works under the guidance of the Sister. As the ten year plan becomes implemented more ancillary help may be needed to carry out less specialised duties.

To provide the patient with more extensive care, the following services are available to the District Nursing Sister -

1. The Day and Night Nursing Service.
2. The Laundry Service - providing sheets, draw sheets, nightdresses and pyjamas. The Sisters are finding this a most beneficial service and there is evidence that some patients would be unable to be nursed at home if this were not provided.

3. Nursing aids - such as special beds, commodes, rubber sheets, wheelchairs, back rests and bed pans.

In this Division there are 7 District Nursing Sisters
1 Part-time District Nursing Sister
1 Assistant Nurse (bath attendant)

Training of Students in the Queen's Institute of District Nursing Sisters.

The West Riding are now approved to train qualified nurses for the Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nurses.

Shipley Division is one of the areas participating in this Scheme and providing practical experience to students. One District Nursing Sister gives clinical instruction, demonstration on technique, and supervision to the student. The student is given detailed work and gradual increasing responsibility during her training which lasts from three to four months according to experience.

During 1963 one student was given practical training and successfully passed her examination.

Part-time State Registered Nurses give baths and attend the ambulant patient who needs to be dressed - a time consuming service. The District Nurse works with the general practitioner and there is close co-operation between them. She is linked with all her colleagues in hospital and local authority services and utilises local voluntary agencies in the service of the patient.

Much assistance was derived from the help of supervisory staff at County Hall, and Nurses maintain close relationship with the Health Department.

Number of Cases

830

Number of Visits

22,437

Nurses distribution:

Shipley - 3 Baildon - 1
Bingley - 2 Denholme - 1
and 1 part-time Relief

Nursing Aids

Special beds, commodes, rubber sheets, wheel chairs and other items of equipment are loaned by the authority. In the Laundry Service for incontinent patients, sheets, draw sheets, nightdresses and pyjamas are provided. Dirty laundry is collected and clean laundry distributed

twice weekly to the patient's home. This helps not only the nurse, but relatives who find the sluicing and washing of fouled laundry not only an arduous but an objectionable task.

DAY NURSERY

Park Street, Saltaire

Number of days open	248
Total attendances	8,190
Average daily attendance	33

The Day Nursery at Park Street, Saltaire provides accommodation for 50 children. The building is "ad hoc" with all modern facilities available. The following categories of child are admitted:-

- (a) The young child whose mother is ill or having a baby.
- (b) The illegitimate child whose mother is seeking work.
- (c) The young child of the widow who must educate and support her family unassisted and also the young child of the mother whose husband is ill.

Children in the above categories are only admitted:-

- (i) If the mother is not working, except where she is the principal support of the family.
- (ii) Where the father is deprived of the services of his wife by reasons of death, divorce or separation and has no housekeeper.

WELFARE FOODS

Apart from proprietary foods sold at clinics, the Department is responsible for distribution of National Welfare Foods on behalf of the Ministry of Health. There are in the Division 9 Distribution Centres at which the following were issued in 1963:-

<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Free</u>	<u>Charged</u>
National Dried Milk	221	2,959
Cod Liver Oil	78	1,571
Vitamin Tablets	9	1,482
Orange Juice	765	14,238

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

(a) Periodic Inspections :-

Total pupils inspected 3,284

Physical condition of pupils inspected:-

Satisfactory	3,274 (99.7%)
Unsatisfactory	10 (0.3%)

Pupils found at periodic inspection to require treatment 379

Defects of vision, excluding squint 139

Any other condition 267

(b) Other Inspections :-

Number of special inspections 391

Number of re-inspections 38

Total - 429

Notes:- A special inspection is one carried out at the special request of a parent, doctor, nurse, teacher, or other person.

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection.

(c) Infestation with Vermin :-

Number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses 9,339

Number of individual pupils found to be infested 434

DEFECTS FOUND AT PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR

DEFECT OR DISEASE			Periodic Inspections								Special Inspections	
			Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total			
			(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin			16	38	25	31	36	57	77	126	72	9
Eyes -	{ a }	Vision	12	3	48	83	79	88	129	174	10	7
	{ b }	Squint	14	17	4	20	16	31	34	68	13	4
	{ c }	Other	2	6	10	22	10	20	22	48	12	5
Ears -	{ a }	Hearing	9	7	2	4	26	18	37	29	17	7
	{ b }	Otitis Media	4	44	5	13	10	38	19	95	3	1
	{ c }	Other	2	2	2	4	11	5	15	11	6	1
Nose and Throat			21	48	9	23	46	61	76	132	12	9
Speech			5	11	2	10	19	29	26	50	9	6
Lymphatic Glands			9	30	3	8	4	31	16	69	9	5
Heart			2	10	2	17	4	22	8	49	8	3
Lungs			9	28	3	25	12	68	24	121	16	11
Developmental	{ a }	Hernia	2	6	-	1	1	13	3	20	-	-
	{ b }	Other	3	4	2	6	2	11	7	21	1	4
Orthopaedic	{ a }	Posture	2	5	-	11	11	33	13	49	3	1
	{ b }	Feet	36	15	10	34	54	51	100	100	17	7
	{ c }	Other	16	24	3	29	8	40	27	93	18	15
Nervous System	{ a }	Epilepsy	1	2	2	2	1	6	4	10	1	-
	{ b }	Other	5	7	1	6	7	19	13	32	4	2
Psychological	{ a }	Development	-	1	-	-	1	3	1	4	2	-
	{ b }	Stability	1	14	3	5	12	34	16	53	14	6
Abdomen			1	4	2	12	4	22	7	38	8	5
Other			2	2	-	2	3	12	5	16	34	5

(T) Denotes treatment prescribed

(O) Denotes condition to be kept under observation

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED SCHOOLS

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with	
EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT		
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	106	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	503	
Total		609
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed		243
DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)		
Ringworm (Body)	-	
Scabies	5	
Impetigo	3	
Other skin diseases	182	
Total		190
DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT		
<u>Consultant Clinic</u>		
1. Sessions held during the year	9	
	<u>Pre-school children</u>	<u>School Children</u>
2. Individual children seen by Consultant	2	88
3. Number of (2) above referred for operative treatment	1	40
4. Number of children -		
(a) who obtained operative treatment during the year		
(i) for diseases of the ear	-	-
(ii) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	-	27
(iii) for other nose and throat conditions	-	3
(b) treated at school clinics	-	7
(c) who received other forms of treatment	-	1
5. Total number of attendances at Consultant Clinics	2	94

	<u>Pre-school children</u>	<u>School children</u>
6. Number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids in 1963	-	-

3. Number of visits made to schools	3
4. Number of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	13

<u>Analysis of cases treated during year</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
1. Stammering	12	-
2. Defects of articulation:-		
(a) Dyslalia	21	9
(b) Sigmatism	3	-
(c) Rhinolalia, due to - Cleft palate	3	3
3. Defective speech due to - educational subnormality	8	3
4. Dysphonia	2	1
5. Dysarthria	3	-
6. Other defects	4	-

Analysis of cases discharged

Number of children discharged during year :-

1. Speech normal	6	3
2. Speech improved	3	-
3. Unsuitable for treatment	-	-
4. Non co-operation	-	-
5. Left school	3	-
6. Left district	-	-
7. Gone to occupation centre	-	-

ULTRA VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT

	<u>Pre-school children</u>	<u>School children</u>
Sessions held during year	112	112
Number of children treated during year	27	47
Total number of attendances	183	538

OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

Number of cases known to
have been dealt with

(a) Pupils with minor ailments	621
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	-
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	426
(d) Children treated for Verminous Conditions	32

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Children inspected	15,435
Children found to require treatment	8,027
Children offered treatment	6,376
Children treated	2,935
Total attendances	8,216
Extractions:	
Temporary	2,728
Permanent	751
General anaesthetics	1,214
Fillings:	
Temporary	2,380
Permanent	5,609
Other operations:	
Temporary	68
Permanent	2,465

DISPOSAL OF HANDICAPPED PUPILS

In Residential Special Schools	16
In Day Special Schools	24
In Heaton Royds Day Special School	31
In Senior E.S.N. Schools	6
Awaiting admission to Day Special Schools	-
Awaiting admission to Residential Schools	2
Awaiting admission to Heaton Royds School	4

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF ENTRANTS TO TRAINING COLLEGES

Number of examinations carried out during year 52

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS ACT, 1933

Number of children examined during the year
in connection with applications -

for employment (including entertainments) 2

APPENDICES

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1963 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

SHIPLEY

				Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	...	...	...	186	209	395	100	13.23
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.51	0.07
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	1	1	2	0.51	0.07
Diphtheria	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	4	7	11	2.78	0.37
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	16	2	18	4.56	0.60
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	1	4	5	1.27	0.17
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	-	6	6	1.52	0.20
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	20	17	37	9.37	1.24
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	...	...	...	2	2	4	1.01	0.13
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	20	38	58	14.68	1.94
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	52	34	86	21.77	2.88
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	2	4	6	1.52	0.20
Other heart disease	...	...	...	8	34	42	10.63	1.41
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	6	13	19	4.81	0.64
Influenza	...	...	...	-	1	1	0.25	0.03
Pneumonia	...	...	...	16	10	26	6.58	0.87
Bronchitis	...	...	...	13	7	20	5.06	0.67
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	1	-	1	0.25	0.03
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	-	1	1	0.25	0.03
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	3	-	3	0.76	0.10
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	-	3	3	0.76	0.10
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	-	1	1	0.25	0.03
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	8	12	20	5.06	0.67
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	5	3	8	2.03	0.27
All other accidents	...	...	...	5	6	11	2.78	0.37
Suicide	...	...	...	2	2	4	1.01	0.13
Homicide and operations of War	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1963 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

BINGLEY

	Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	160	132	292	100	12.51
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1	0.34	0.04
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1	0.34	0.04
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1	0.34	0.04
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3	1.03	0.13
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	6	-	6	2.05	0.26
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4	1.37	0.17
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	16	10	26	8.90	1.11
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	4	4	1.37	0.17
Diabetes	1	2	3	1.03	0.13
Vascular lesions of nervous system	25	32	57	19.52	2.44
Coronary disease, angina	49	18	67	22.95	2.87
Hypertension with heart disease	2	5	7	2.40	0.30
Other heart disease	11	19	30	10.27	1.28
Other circulatory disease	5	8	13	4.45	0.56
Influenza	2	-	2	0.68	0.09
Pneumonia	6	6	12	4.11	0.51
Bronchitis	14	9	23	7.88	0.99
Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	-	2	0.68	0.09
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2	0.68	0.09
Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	1	2	3	1.03	0.13
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	7	7	14	4.79	0.60
Motor vehicle accidents	4	-	4	1.37	0.17
All other accidents	3	2	5	1.71	0.21
Suicide	-	2	2	0.68	0.09
Homicide and operations of War	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1963 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

B A I L D O N

					Male	Female	All Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	...	...	...	...	70	86	156	100	12.34
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	0.64	0.08
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	1.92	0.24
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	3	-	3	1.92	0.24
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	-	4	4	2.56	0.32
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	12	8	20	12.82	1.58
Leukaemia, a leukaemia	...	...	...	...	2	-	2	1.28	0.16
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	7	21	28	17.95	2.22
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	16	12	28	17.95	2.22
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	-	2	2	1.28	0.16
Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	7	10	17	10.90	1.34
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	1	6	7	4.49	0.55
Influenza	...	...	...	...	-	1	1	0.64	0.08
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	-	4	4	2.56	0.32
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	9	3	12	7.69	0.95
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	-	3	3	1.92	0.24
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	-	1	1	0.64	0.08
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	-	1	1	0.64	0.08
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	0.64	0.08
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	0.64	0.08
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	4	7	11	7.05	0.87
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	2	-	2	1.28	0.16
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	2.56	0.32
Suicide	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH

CAUSES OF DEATH IN 1963 (REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN)

DEN HOLME

					Male	Female	ALL Persons	% of Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Inhabitants
All Causes	...	...	...	...	14	20	34	100	13.28
Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	...	...	-	1	1	2.94	0.39
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	5.88	0.78
Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	...	...	-	2	2	5.88	0.78
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	-	3	3	8.82	1.17
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	14.71	1.95
Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	11.76	1.56
Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Other heart diseases	...	...	...	...	2	5	7	20.59	2.73
Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	2.94	0.39
Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	2.94	0.39
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	11.76	1.56
Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	8.82	1.17
Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	2.94	0.39
Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
All other accidents	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Suicide	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

SHIPLEY

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years													Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+				
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	2	-	
Measles	8	22	25	18	29	60	1	1	-	-	-	-	164	1	-	
Pneumonia	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	5	15	-	-	
Dysentery	1	2	3	1	2	9	1	-	5	1	-	-	25	3	-	
Salmonellosis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	-	-	-	13	4	-	

BINGLEY

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS

Disease	Age Groups in Years													Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+				
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	2	3	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	7	-	
Measles	3	7	15	10	11	38	2	-	1	-	-	-	87	-	-	
Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	2	1	6	2	15	11	-	
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	3	-	

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED

B A I L D O N

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS															
Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	1	5	12	6	12	19	3	-	-	-	-	-	58	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	1	-

D E N H O L M E

AGE GROUPS OF CASES; CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL; NUMBER OF DEATHS															
Disease	Age Groups in Years												Total Cases	Admitted to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1+	2+	3+	4+	5+	10+	15+	20+	35+	45+	65+			
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Measles	1	2	1	1	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	5	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS IN THE DIVISION DURING THE YEAR

Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 and under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 and under 15	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
15 and under 25	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and under 35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 and under 45	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 and under 55	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
55 and under 65	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	18	3	1	2	1	1	-	-

METEOROLOGICAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

READINGS TAKEN APPROXIMATELY 1.4 MILES SOUTH OF SHIPLEY TOWN HALL

1963	Highest Maximum Temperature	Lowest Maximum Temperature	Average Mean Temperature	Total Sunshine (hours)	Total Rain (inches)	Days of Fog at 9 a.m.	Days of Snow Lying at 9 a.m.
January	41	27	29.3	31.0	1.41	1	31
February	42	28	29.6	44.7	0.83	9	28
March	55	38	41.3	84.5	3.28	7	5
April	61	43	45.3	96.2	2.25	1	-
May	73	49	49.8	167.0	1.27	-	-
June	76	44	57.2	187.5	3.92	-	-
July	78	57	58.0	152.3	3.71	-	-
August	72	57	56.1	113.0	2.33	1	-
September	76	52	54.5	147.4	2.74	-	-
October	65	48	50.6	87.9	2.29	2	-
November	55	41	45.0	28.4	6.34	5	-
December	50	34	37.1	26.5	1.21	1	-

Total Sunshine in year 1166.4 hours.
Total Rainfall in year 31.58 inches.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961.

SHIPLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of- Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	17	5	--	--
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	197	40	3	--
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	6	6	--	--
Total	220	51	3	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of Cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>	
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>			
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	--	3	--	
Overcrowding (S.2)	--	--	--	--	--	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	--	--	--	--	--	
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	--	--	--	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	--	--	--	--	--	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	1	1	--	1	--	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	--	1	--	
(c) Not separate for sexes	--	--	--	--	--	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	--	--	--	--	--	
Total	6	6	Nil	5		Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961.

BINGLEY

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	1	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	162	19	6	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	28	-	-	-
Total	196	20	7	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		Referred		Numbers of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ..					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	7	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	1	1	-	-	-
Total	8	3	Nil	Nil	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961.

BAILDON

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of -</u>	
			<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 to be enforced by Local Authorities.	36	9	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	7	-	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	4	-	-	-
Total -	47	9	2	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspector</u>	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ..					
{ a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
{ b) Unsuitable or defective ..	1	1	-	1	-
{ c) Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	Nil	2	Nil

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961.

DENHOLME

INSPECTIONS by Public Health Inspectors for purposes of provisions as to health.

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	9	27	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	739	-	-
Total	18	767	Nil	Nil

Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ..	-	-	-	-	-
{a} Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
{b} Unsuitable or defective ..	-	-	-	-	-
{c} Not separate for sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

OUTWORK

Section 133

Section 134

<u>No. of out-workers in August List required by Section 133(1)(c)</u>	<u>No. of cases of default in sending List to the Council</u>	<u>No. of Prosecu- tions for failure to supply Lists</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises</u>	<u>No. of Notices served</u>	<u>Prose- cutions</u>
--	---	--	---	--------------------------------------	---------------------------

SHIPLEY

Wearing apparel
manufacture

35

--

--

--

--

--

BINGLEY

Textile
Burling & Mending

18

--

--

--

--

--

BILDON

Wearing apparel
manufacture

18

--

--

--

--

--

DENHOLME

Textile
Burling & Mending

--

--

--

--

--

--

APPENDICES

TABLE OF CLINICS

Premises	Ante-natal	Infant Welfare	School	Type	Other	Day	Type	Consultants
Bafidon Cliff Avenue	Fri. p.m. (Alternate) GP/HV/H	Mon. p.m. Wed. p.m. GP/HV(2)	-	Immunisation	Mon. p.m. GP/HV(2)	-	-	-
				Speech Therapy	Thurs. a.m/p.m. S.T.	-	-	-
Bingley County Secondary School	-	-	Mon. p.m. ACNO/H.V. Fri. a.m. H.V.	-	-	-	-	-
Hyrtle Park	Tues. p.m. ACNO/H (2) Wed. p.m. (Alternate) N/HV Relax.	Thurs. a.m. Thurs. p.m. ACNO/HV(2)	Fri. p.m. ACNO/HV	Speech Therapy	Wed. a.m./p.m. S.T.	-	-	-
Old Technical Inst.	-	-	-	Remedial Exercises	Mon. p.m. O.N.	-	-	-
	-	-	-	Dental	Mon. to Friday a.m/p.m.	-	-	-
Cottingley Town Hall	-	Wed. p.m. (alternate) G P/H.V.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cullingworth Church School	-	Tues. p.m. (alternate) GP/H.V.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denholme Methodist School	Wed. a.m. (Alternate) ACNO/HV/H	Wed. p.m. (Alternate) ACNO/HV	-	-	-	-	-	-
Harden Memorial Hall	-	Wed. p.m. (Alternate) ACNO/HV	-	-	-	-	-	-

Wilsden
Royd House

Shipley
Somerset House

Tues. p.m.
M. (2)
Wed. p.m.
ACMO/HV(2)

Tues. p.m.
(alternate)
G P/HV

Tues. p.m.
ACMO/HV(3)
Thurs. p.m.
ACMO/HV(2)

Thurs. p.m.
ACMO/HV

Speech
Therapy

Mon.
a.m./p.m.
S.T.

Child
Guidance

Mon. a.m.
HMST.
PL. PSW.

Immunisation

Thurs. a.m.
ACMO/HV

Ophth-
almic

Wed. a.m.
Fri. a.m.
HMST./HV

Remedial
Exercises

Tues. p.m.
Wed. a.m.
Thurs. p.m.
& Fri. a.m.
(alternate)
ON

E.N.T.

Tues. a.m.
(monthly)
HMST./HV

Dental

Daily

Ortho-
paedic

Mon. p.m.
(monthly)
HMST./ON

105 Wrose Road

Tues. a.m.
H.V.
Fri. p.m.
ACMO/HV(2)

Maternity Home

Wed. a.m.
ACMO

Note: The following abbreviations are used:-

ACMO Assistant County Medical Officer (Senior or Other)
G.P. General Practitioner
HMST Hospital Medical Staff (Consultant or Other)
H.V. Health Visitor and/or School Nurse

M Midwife
ON Orthopaedic Nurse
ST Speech Therapist
PL Psychologist
PSW Psychiatric Social Worker

INDEX

Accidents in the home	26	Family Planning Association	24
Accidents on the road	30	Food & Meat Inspection (see 'Meat')	-
Aged, care of the	18	Handicapped Persons	32
Ambulance Service	17	Health Education	35
Byelaws - Shipley	67	Health Visiting	111, 114
Bingley	84	Home Helps	36
Baildon	92	Home Nursing	115
Denholme	102	Home Nursing Aids	116
Births	8, 103	Home Safety	26
Care and After Care	34	Hospitals	15
Census	10	- Liaison	14
Chiropody	22	After Care	34, 47
Clean Air - Shipley	53	Housing: Shipley	55
Bingley	73	Bingley	80
Baildon	90	Baildon	85
Denholme	97	Denholme	97, 98
Clinics - Table	138	Industrial Hygiene (Bingley)	79
Ante-Natal	108	Infant Mortality	109
Child Welfare	110	Infectious Disease	38
Sunlight	111	Tables	129
Mobile	110	Laboratory Service	32
Convalescent Homes	31	Marriage Guidance	24
Committees	6	Maternal Mortality	107
Crematorium	17	Maternity Home	15, 103
Day Nursery	18, 118	Maternity Services	103
Day & Night Nursing Service	34	Analgesia	106
Deaths - Tables	125	Clinics - Ante-Natal	108
Dental Clinics		- Relaxation	108
- Mothers & Infants	107	Dental Treatment	107
- School Children	124	Meat & Food Inspection:	
Employment	12	Shipley	62
Factories Acts: Shipley	52, 132	Bingley	69
Bingley	79, 133	Baildon	88
Baildon	90, 134	Denholme	99
Denholme	97, 135	Medical Examinations	124
Outworkers	136		

Mental Health Service	47	Sanitary Improvements effected:	
Meteorological Table	131	Shipley	50
Midwifery - Domiciliary	104	Bingley	82
		Baildon	85
		Denholme	95
Midwives Acts	105	School Health Service	119
Milk - Shipley	61	Clinics & Treatment	121
Bingley	72	Dental Service	124
Baildon	89	Handicapped Pupils	124
Denholme	99	Medical Inspections	119
		" " Table of defects	120
Movable Dwellings:		Sewerage & Drainage:	
Baildon	90	Bingley	79
National Assistance Act	32	Denholme	93
Offensive Trades:		Social Conditions	11
Shipley	51	Staff	7
Denholme	96	Statistics	8, 9
Officers	7	Tuberculosis	42
Pest Control - Shipley	52	Table	131
Bingley	78	Vaccination & Immunisation	44
Baildon	90	Venereal Disease	43
Denholme	96	Vital Statistics	8
Population	10	Water Supply:	
Premature Babies	109	Shipley	57
Problem Families	26	Bingley	72
Public Cleansing & Salvage:		Baildon	91
Shipley	54	Denholme	93
Bingley	76	Welfare Foods	118
Baildon	87		
Denholme	94		
Public Health Inspectors' Reports:			
Shipley	49		
Bingley	69		
Baildon	85		
Denholme	93		
Puerperal Pyrexia	40		
Rodent Control:			
Shipley	52		
Bingley	78		
Baildon	90		
Denholme	96		
Salvage - see Public Cleansing	-		

